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COUNCIL CONDEMNS KATO GOVERNMENT FOR CHINESE POLICY

Unprecedented Action by Privy Councilors Brings About Political Crisis in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The Kato Government's policy in its dealings with China were condemned today in a resolution adopted by the Privy Council and addressed to the Prince Regent. Such action is unprecedented in the history of Japanese politics.

The Privy Council's resolution will be presented to Crown Prince Hirohito, the regent, with whom final decision rests.

Ordinarily such a resolution would mean the immediate resignation of the Ministry, but under present disturbed conditions in China, and with the New Year's holidays imminent, the Cabinet, which meets on Saturday, may decide to present to the Prince a counter resolution explaining its policy and await his decision before taking action.

The Privy Council occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of the Japanese Government. It is unlike the Privy Council of Great Britain, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown. The Cabinet and Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions. The functions of the latter are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of state, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him accordingly to its lights. Although the power of the Privy Council is of a negative nature, it exercises a strong influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members and has its own president and vice-president. They are all veteran statesmen, who have played an important part in the administration, and for this reason they are extremely conservative in their ideas and sentiments. All important acts of legislation are usually submitted to the Privy Council, which is at liberty to delay or reject them. It is at the Emperor's pleasure to accept or reject its decision, but it is obvious how great is the influence which the council can exercise on all legislation by virtue of its deliberative function.

As to international treaties and pledges the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all foreign policies of a government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret.

MEDAL OFFERED FOR BEST WORK IN CHILD LITERATURE

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—For "The Most Distinguished Contribution to American Literature for Children," the John Newberry Medal will be awarded annually to the selected author, the executive board of the American Library Association announced today. The donor is Frederic G. Melcher of New York.

The award is intended to perpetuate the memory of John Newberry, eighteenth century London bookseller and publisher.

GEN. MARCH HONORED BY DEKES WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, retired, war-time chief of staff, yesterday was elected honorary president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, succeeding John Hession, who in 1922 Exceeded Any Justice of the United States Supreme Court. General March is a member of the Lafayette University Chapter, James Anderson Hawes of New York, of the Yale Chapter, was re-elected general secretary.

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Italy and Russia Nearing Agreement

By Special Cable

NEGOTIATIONS between Italy and Russia are expected shortly to be initiated for the conclusion of a definite commercial treaty. These are considered to be the first move toward the resumption of diplomatic relations.

In the meanwhile, it is reported that the Third International is summoning a conference in Switzerland, to which will be invited Communist representatives from all over the world, in order to reorganize the Communist movement, also to decide upon measures against the spreading of Fascism to other countries.

CHEMICAL FREEDOM OF AMERICA FROM GERMANY ASSERTED

United States Said to Be Well on Way to Independence in Nitrogen Fixation

The chemical victories by which the United States is winning freedom from Germany, the battle which is being waged to safeguard those natural sources of wealth which America possesses, and the election of new officers were outstanding events on the fourth day's program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Cambridge and Boston.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, was elected president of the association for the year 1923 by the council today.

Other Officers
These 10 vice-presidents were elected, each representing a section of the association:

Chemical section: Prof. E. W. Washburn of the University of Illinois and vice-chairman of the National Research Council; Botanical section: Prof. C. J. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago; Anthropological section: Prof. E. A. Hooton of Harvard; Section on social and economic sciences: John P. Crowell, director of the World Market Institute of New York; Mathematical section: Prof. Harris Hancock of the University of Cincinnati; Physical section: Prof. W. F. G. Swann of the University of Minnesota; Geological and geographical section: Dr. Nevill M. Finckham of the U. S. Geological Survey; Zoological section: Prof. Edward L. Rice of Ohio Wesleyan University; Psychological section: Professor Raymond Dodge of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Agricultural section: President Raymond A. Pearson of Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

Two secretaries of sections were elected. Prof. W. D. Harkins of the University of Chicago being chosen for the chemical section and Prof. R. T. Terry of Washington University, St. Louis, for the anthropological section.

Nitrogen from Atmosphere

America is well on its way to complete independence from Germany in nitrogen fixation, according to Dr. G. F. Cottrell, director of the Government's Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory at Washington, speaking before today's chemical symposium. Nitrogen is fundamental in the manufacture of explosives as well as in soil fertilizers, so that the importance of the German's secrets for taking the precious gas out of the air which the necessity of the war made Americans discover for themselves cannot be exaggerated. At present the factories for making agricultural fertilizers may be readily turned over for the making of explosives, so that the country is prepared in case of another crisis. Industrial waste at present was detailed by John T. Black of Hartford, Conn., before an audience of economists and engineers, while federal water-power policy and the results it was achieving were narrated by O. C. Merrill, secretary of the federal water power commission.

This afternoon special guide service for the delegates through the Boston Public Library was offered, while at Technology the engineering section took up various problems of the profession.

At 5 o'clock at 491 Boylston Street, the first William Thompson Sedgewick Memorial lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edmund B. Wilson of Columbia University on "The Physical Basis of Life," illustrated.

At 8 p. m. room 5-320, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a public lecture will be given by Calvin W. Rice, secretary, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, on "Engineering and Scientific Development in South America."

College Heads Say Universal Tongue Is World Necessity

That there is vital need for an international language is the opinion of the great majority of those attending the science convention this week in Boston—and that English may prove to be the most practical possibility is a further conclusion of many of these men who have investigated in this field. Definite consideration of many various suggestions including Ido, Esperanto, and Latin, as well as English, was given this afternoon in the open session of the American Philological Association in Fogg Museum, Harvard University. Prof. B. A. Ruckmick of Wellesley College reviewed the results of extensive experiments which he has conducted recently endeavoring to determine the comparative practicability of ethnic and artificial languages.

Dr. S. W. Stratton, president of the (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)



Charles Doolittle Walcott

Newly Elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

NOTED AUTHORITY ON GEOLOGY TO HEAD NATURAL SCIENTISTS

Mr. Walcott Is Internationally Famous for His Scholarly Researches and Discoveries in "Cambrian" Structure

Charles D. Walcott, who today was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been unable to attend the convention because of numerous duties in Washington, D. C. A brilliant career in the world of natural science leads up to Mr. Walcott's selection. He has held many important posts and has been honored with recognition for his work by universities in France, Sweden, Scotland, and England.

As a boy he was deeply interested in geology, finally finding his way into the New York State Geological Survey Service. His international eminence rests on his research and discoveries in the fields of geology and paleontology, and especially upon his work on fossils in the rocks formed during the time known geologically as the Cambrian period. This work was carried on, while he was serving the United States Government in various important posts, especially in the far west during the years that intervened from his first appointment in 1876. He discovered bacteria in the rocks of the Algonquin period, the earliest time when signs of existence on this earth are evident.

From 1894 to 1907, he was director

TWO ARE INDICTED IN BOSCH PURCHASE

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Martin E. Kern, alleged "dummy" purchaser of the Bosch Magneto Company's assets at an alien property custodian sale in 1918, and Joseph F. Guffey, former sales director of the property custodian's New York office, yesterday were indicted by a federal grand jury, which has for several weeks been investigating complaints of irregularities in connection with the Bosch sale. Kern was indicted for perjury and Guffey for embezzlement. The charge against Kern was that he took a false oath to get an American passport, when he was technically an alien last January. A series of embezzlements totaling \$406,001 were charged against Guffey, but it was made clear that these sums were received by the alien property custodian's office in sales other than the Bosch transaction.

HUGE COAL OUTPUT RAPIDLY ABSORBED

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Bituminous coal production in December was maintained at the high rate reached during the third week in November but demand for current tonnage has absorbed practically the entire output according to a report for the seventh federal reserve district made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Approximately 11,000,000 tons were mined.

Anthracite production was also reported as continuing at about the same rate as a month ago, a total output of 2,200,000 tons being reported for the week ending Dec. 15.

SOVIETS TO RUN SHIP LINE
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Preliminary steps have been taken by representatives of the Soviet republic for establishment of passenger service between the United States and Russia, it is announced by Charles Recht, attorney, local representative of the Soviet.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PREFERRED TO PLAN FOR WORLD PARLEY

Senator Johnson Declares League With Rules Is Better Than Conference Without Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Further assault was made today upon the proposal of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that the United States should enter a world economic conference, when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, two of the staunchest "irreconcilables" to the League of Nations' ideas, delivered speeches against the proposition in the Senate.

With his compatriots in the contest against the League of Nations, lining up against him little hope was held today for the passage of the Borah amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill. Administration leaders conceded only nine or ten Republican votes for the Idaho Senator's plan.

The letter of President Harding to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R.) of Massachusetts, asking that the Senate do nothing to embarrass the Administration in exercising its prerogatives had the effect of lining up the Republican forces against the Borah forces.

"No Definite Procedure"

Senator Johnson told the Senate today he would rather see the United States enter a League of Nations, which would have rules, than to see this country enter a world conference with no definite procedure and he expressed the view that this country would find itself confronted with an alignment of Great Britain and Belgium on one side and France and Italy on the other, in an economic conference.

"I am against the Borah amendment," Senator Johnson stated, "for precisely the same reasons I was against taking the United States into the League of Nations. I am against it, because in my opinion it will do exactly what, thus far, we have declined to do."

"I am against it because in even greater degree, and with less safeguard than the League of Nations gave us, it would embroil us in European controversies and finally make the United States, after 150 years, a part of the European system. I am against the amendment, as it is presented or as in the former contest, 'reasons' Senator Johnson declared, 'upon the mere arrogation of a superior charity, benevolence, and altruism by those who would take us in, or because of denunciation of those who will not blindly accept and follow any suggested source. I do not ascribe this attitude to any man in this chamber. It is, however, the distinct attitude of many of the advocates of this amendment without this chamber.'"

"Unspeakeable" to call the conference, (Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

EXILED SULTAN TO LEAVE FOR MECCA ON BRITISH WARSHIP

MALTA, Dec. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The former Sultan Muhammad VI of Turkey, it is understood, will leave for Mecca next Monday aboard a British warship. He will presumably be landed at Jeddah, the port of Mecca, on the Red Sea.

Shortly after the flight of Muhammad VI from Constantinople, on Nov. 17, to escape threatened trial by the Turkish Nationalists, dispatches from Cairo announced that the King of the Hedjaz had invited him to take sanctuary in Mecca, where he was promised welcome and treatment in keeping with his rank.

This was not, however, his first recognition by foreign savants. He had already received degrees from St. Andrews in Scotland, the Royal Frederick University in Sweden, and Cambridge University in England; and he had been awarded the Bigsby medal by the London Geological Society. He is a member of the National Research Council and chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Jugoslavs Mobilize and Cause Italy Anxiety

By Special Cable

Rome, Dec. 29

THE report that Jugoslavia is mobilizing its troops for fear of complications in the Balkans in the event of a sudden end coming to the Lausanne Conference causes the greatest anxiety in Italy, where it is felt that mobilization is also for the purpose of forcing Italy to carry out the Treaty of Rapallo. The treaty will be presented soon to the Chamber for ratification.

Last evening Signor Contarini had a long conversation with the Yugoslav Minister in Rome.

LEGAL TWIST SEEN IN FRENCH ACTION ON GERMAN TIMBER

Desire to Retreat From Position Now Noted—British Scheme for Debt Cancellation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 29.—There are hopeful signs as well as unhelpful in connection with next week's conference in Paris. Generally we have moved far away from the discussion of general questions, and are lost in side issues. These secondary matters, as on other occasions, certainly threaten to wreck the meeting. England emphatically will not regard the problem in terms of pledges and sanctions. Not that way can a solution be found.

The indulgence in capers such as France affects will only delay a settlement and cause a European upheaval. Therefore the British are absolutely opposed, and the French have created an atmosphere that is certainly not so friendly as it would have been a week ago, before this trivial maneuver was made. There is seen in the French action a legal twist which is characteristic of the Premier, Raymond Poincaré. An attempt to put himself right whatever happens with texts is deprecated. A much broader fashion of dealing with the problem is called for.

Moreover unless there was a misunderstanding, it was considered on the British side that the French had promised not to change the situation until the January conference. On his side, M. Poincaré appears to have misunderstood Mr. Bonar Law. For on his return to Paris, in the middle of December, he intimated that he was convinced that the British Government would protest only in a formal manner against extended occupation.

Favorable Points Noted

This was a mistaken notion and it is presumed that France now knows better after the outcry raised by the latest Poincaré move. In these circumstances it would seem that the Paris conference begins in hopeless condition. But the favorable points must now be noted. Yesterday, the French Government appeared to be engaged in minimizing the importance of the declaration of wilful default. The reaction in England had been observed with some alarm.

Apparently it was not realized, when M. Poincaré instructed Louis Barthou, French delegate on the Reparations Commission, to proceed, that England would take the move so seriously. How it could be expected to pass unnoticed and to be brought out for use in case of need it is difficult to explain, but apparently a controversy on the eve of the conference was not foreseen. The desire now to retreat is significant. A French official states that the idea is not to build up a policy of Ruhr invasion on such a small matter, but only to convict Germany in the face of the world of bad faith.

Comparatively small as the timber matter is, it is typical of the general German dealings, and the French merely intended to show that no trust can be put in a country which now states definitely condemned on a distinct count. This is welcome, but it is a revelation of second thought.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

CRISIS DEVELOPS AS ALLIES STAND ON CAPITULATIONS

British Confident of Being Able to Handle Any Eventuality in Case Parley Collapses

Capitulations form the rock on which the Near Eastern Conference at Lausanne may split. Out of the danger zone the allied powers and the Turks have found no way on which they can agree, and the unwilling attitude displayed by both sides is fast bringing on a crisis. So strictly does it appear to be approaching that the interested nations are turning to arms, and on the field and out at sea preparations are going on apace for events which are likely to result from a break-up of the peace assembly. British over-ships are under orders to sail from Malta for the Dardanelles, Jugoslavia is reported to be mobilizing, as is Greece, while Italy regards with anxiety the hurried movements in the Balkans. But sinner councils, it is hoped, will prevail and offer a solution by negotiation rather than by resort to war.

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 29.—The shibboleth of sovereignty and independence flourished by the Turks in resisting the allied demands for juridical capitulations, coupled with the hard unyielding facts relative to Turkish unfitness for irresponsible nationalism in the most serious clash which has yet occurred. In many aspects, notably that of allied solidarity and American participation, this impasse resembled certain other critical periods through which the conference has emerged successfully.

But the distinguishing features at the close of this meeting were the absence of any apparent avenue by which the opposing sides could be brought together and the clear challenge by the Allies to the claims of the Turks that by a mere process of lip-service to a democratic formula they have changed as it were overnight and must now be invested with all the privileges and prerogatives of a modern civilized, self-governing nation.

No Dependable System

M. Barrère, in a strong speech, said: "The Turks have taken a stand where we cannot meet them." and Lord Curzon put his finger on the central fact of the situation when he said that although Ismet Pasha by reaffirmation might convince himself that Turkey had devised a dependable legal system, "everyone knows the magistrates and judges are not up to the high standard required for the administration of a modern code." This is the first time a question has been raised from a subcommission in a settled state.

The Marquis di Garroni, chairman of the commission, in taking up the question, said the Allies were willing to discontinue the old régime, but guarantees, which would assure foreigners justice and free opportunity, were indispensable.

A division occurred over the composition of the tribunals which would deal with civil and penal cases. The allied proposal was that a list of judges be submitted by The Hague court and Turkey make nominations from their number. On the point of Turkish sovereignty he was confident Turkey would arrive in time, but it had not yet proved itself, and besides much Turkish legislation was obviously inspired by religious motives. Capital should not be deprived of protection. Confidence could not be imposed by decree. It had to be inspired. Turkey was trying to do more than return to pre-war conditions. It was trying to have inaugurated a whole new scheme. The Allies were willing to respect sovereignty, but age-long conditions could not be altered by a "stroke of the pen."

Guarantees Demanded

Ismet Pasha's reply insisted that the Turkish legal system and magistrates were the equal of any in the world and protested against the allied proposals as infringing Turkish sovereignty and, of course, if theories only are to be the test he is right. He made this point four or five times. Fortunately the air was soon cleared by the allied statesmen who refused to remove attention from facts and conditions.

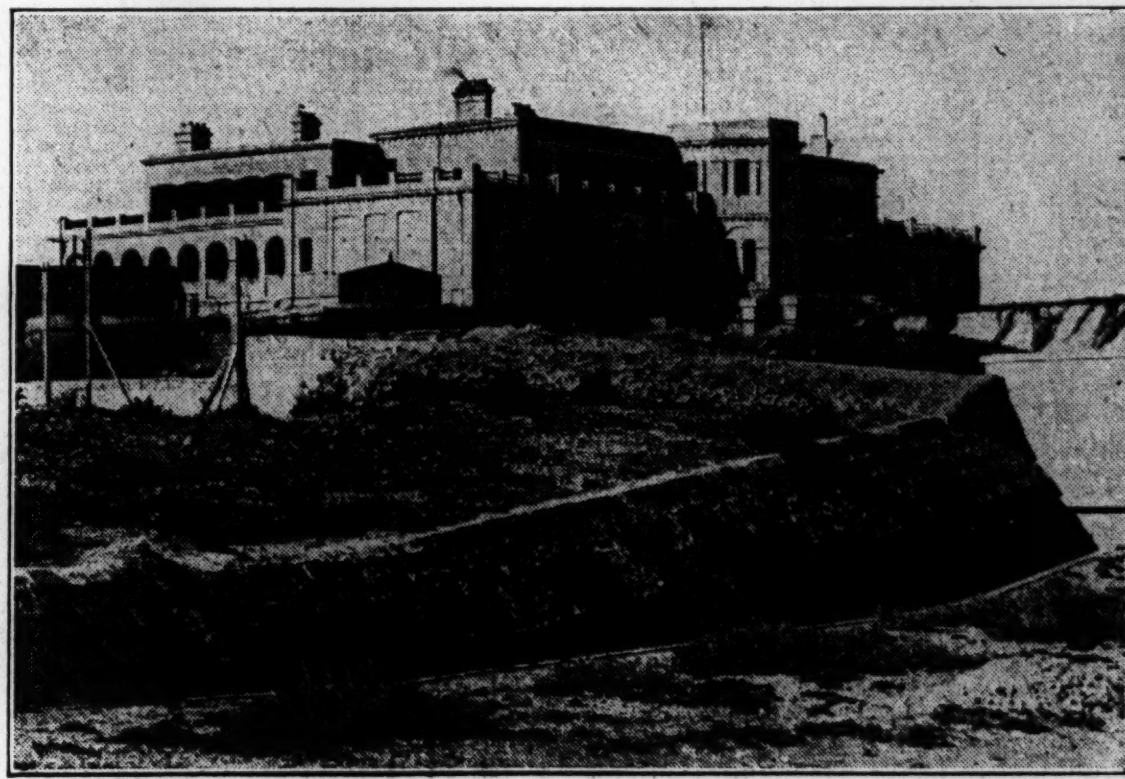
M. Barrère insisted upon guarantees and Baron Hayashi again appealed to Turkey to follow the precedent of Japan, which finally abolished capitulations only by mutual consent.

Richard Washburn Child's statement, which followed, gave strong support to the Allies and was particularly noteworthy for its discussion of sovereignty, in which occurred the following sentence: "It is our belief that only those sovereignties are progressive which have confidence and readiness to arbitrate, co-operate and contribute to practical ends."

Turks Uncompromising

Lord Curzon compelling attention particularly to the uncompromising Turkish position at this time and expressly raised the question whether the Turks desired any agreement. He laid particular stress on the great foreign colonies which had been built up in Turkey, because of special protection which could not suddenly be removed, and on the subject of Turkish law he said: "Everyone knows that Turkish law is derived from Moslem jurists and theologians." The judges were described as badly paid, susceptible to pressure, and "immensely dilatory." The police, he said, made arbitrary arrests and the authorities kept accused persons in jail an intolerable time without trial.

Lord Curzon unquestionably was appealing to the Turkish moderates



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Temporary Refuge on Island of Malta of Muhammad VI of Turkey

when referring to the dependence of Turkey on foreign trade. He said all this would fall if the guarantees were removed and modern Turkey would "become lost in the wastes of Asia."

M. Bompard, who lived long in Constantinople as French Ambassador, said the presence of foreign judges in Turkish courts was indispensable and that Turkey was attempting to restore the isolation of the fourteenth century, which could not be done. Ismet said he would answer as soon as possible. Inquiry in Turkish circles last night brought out the intimation that Ismet might answer this morning, but up to the time of writing no indications were available as to what line he will take. According to all that is known down, for though he may desire to wreck the conference he would hardly do so on this point, upon which the Allies and Americans are so insistent. He is trying hard to shift the ground, and have a break occur on Mosul, so that the issue could be made to appear as a contest over oil interests, but his attempts thus far have not been successful.

Furthermore, as already pointed out in these columns, oil does not loom as large by comparison as such questions as the Straits, minorities, capitulations, so it is doubtful if any considerable section of world opinion can be misled.

British military experts here are confident that their dispositions at Constantinople and in Mesopotamia are adequate to handle any situation resulting from a possible break in the negotiations here.

Signor Mussolini Gives

Reasons for Non-Attendance

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 29.—Important deliberations affecting Italy's foreign and internal policy took place yesterday afternoon at the Cabinet meeting. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, explained why he did not go to Paris, giving these reasons: Firstly, the absence of the head of the Government, however short, impedes the prosecution of the reconstructive program proceeding steadily; secondly, the success of the meeting was doubtful not only because of Ismet's insufficiently diplomatic preparation, but also because the French-British viewpoints after the decision of the Reparations Commission would surely clash at the next meeting; and, thirdly, the Premier remarked that whenever he went abroad he was welcomed as the leader of Fascism, and that the meeting would be a spectacle for the world, and that the world would see the possibility that Italy will take liberty of action as outlined in the Premier's maiden speech in the Chamber of Deputies, if the results of the

signor Mussolini, therefore, has asked Marquis Pietro della Torretta, Ambassador in London, to lead the Italian delegation, which, it is believed, will attend the meeting only as spectators. The Mondo hints at the possibility that Italy will take liberty of action as outlined in the Premier's maiden speech in the Chamber of Deputies, if the results of the

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Association for the Advancement of Science: Fifth General Session, public lecture by Edwin W. Rice, secretary American Society of Civil Engineers, on "Engineering and Scientific Developments," 8:15. Boston Museum of Science: 8:30. Massachusetts Institute of Technology: 8:30. Boston Arena: Hockey game, McGill University vs. Boston Hockey Club, 8:30. Military Order of the World War and Massachusetts National Guard Association: Meeting and dinner, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, U. S. A., will speak, Bellevue, 6:30. Amherst Agricultural Association: Concert, Copple Plaza, 8. Jackson College: Class of 1922: dinner, Vendome, 6:30. National Association Stationary Engineers: Meeting, Bates Hall, 319 Huntington Ave., 7:30. La Salle University Extension: Dinner, Brunswick, 8.

Theater
Boston Opera House: Walter Hampden in "The Merchant of Venice," 8. Colonial: "Good Morning, Dearie," 8:15. Colby: "The New Clown," 8:15. Hollis: "The Light," 8:15. Keith's: "Vaudeville," 8. Park: "Robbin' the Bank," 8:15. Plymouth: "The Dover Road," 8:15. Shubert: "Springtime of Youth," 8:15. St. James: "Johnny Get Your Gun," 8:15. Tremont: "Abraham Lincoln," 8:15. Wilbur: "The Bull," 8:15.

Musical
Fibre Arts: "The Star of the Opera," 8:15. Tonight's Radio Features
WGI (Medford Hills): 5:30, Boston Farmers Market Reports; 9:30, concert by Maiden Cade Band, Franklin D. Russell, conductor.
WJZ (Newark): 5:45, conditions of leading industries; by R. D. Wychoff, editor Magazine of Wall Street; 8:55, sports events; 6 musical program; 7, bedtime stories by Thornton Burgess; 8, "Pekinese," a talk on dogs, by Frank F. Dole; 9, Ethel Mae Nolds, lyric coloratura soprano; 8, Tunde Bragler, Hungarian pianist; 8:15, Mary V. Potter, contralto; 8:30, literary evening, conducted by Outlook, Scientific American and Harper & Bros.; 8:40, recital, Katherine Pearson, soprano, and Edouard Grobe, tenor.

WNAC (Boston): 8:30, concert, Miss Gertrude Rousseau, soprano; Mrs. Anna M. Adams, contralto; Harrison P. Burrell, tenor; George Dane, baritone; Miss Ethel Hassell, accompanist.
KDKA (Pittsburgh): 6:15, dinner concert, KDKA Little Symphony orchestra; 7:15, letter from home; 8, 9, 10, 11, bedtime story; 7:45, New York Stock Exchange report; 8, world trade conditions, by Trade and Industrial Bureau of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; 8:30, "Watch the Old Year Out with the Poets," by Marjory Stewart; 8:30, Handel's "Messiah," by Mendelssohn Choir, broadcast from Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh.
KYW (Chicago): 8:30, concert, Ethel Price Band, Chicago Lodge, No. 4.
WTV (Schenectady): 8:30, concert, and stock market quotations; 7:45, concert, Premier Orchestra, and Francis Perry, violinist; Francis Galasewski, violin and director; Leo Torkowski, saxophone; Anthony Giannetti, drums and traps; Earle Edwards, pianist.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
American Association for the Advancement of Science: Trip to Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills; train leaves South Station at 10:05. New York to visit Wellesley College, by invitation; train leaves South Station at 1:10.
Tufts Alumni Association: Annual December luncheon, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 1.

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PREMIER CONSULTS CABINET ON QUESTION OF REPARATIONS

Mr. Bonar Law Closeted With Colleagues on Line to Be Taken at Meeting of Allied Powers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Bonar Law is closeted here this morning with the members of his Cabinet to decide the line he is to take at the fateful meeting with the allied prime ministers at Paris, for which he starts on Monday. The reparations issue, which is the matter in debate, has advanced with giant strides during the past few days to a position wherein it now dominates all the other international questions in the world.

The conference at Lausanne, upon which depends peace or war throughout the Near East, is unable to proceed because the Turks are waiting to see whether the new-formed Anglo-French solidarity—the only lever strong enough to protect the Christian minorities now in pawn—will withstand the severing influences of divergent reparations interests, with which the meeting at Paris is to deal.

French financial solvency and British industrial prosperity alike hang in the balance, for the general destruction of German industry is inseparable from the occupation of the Ruhr district, which French demand means German inability either to pay reparations or to buy British manufactured goods.

It is under these circumstances that French influences have outvoted the British on the Reparations Commission, so that Germany has been declared in "voluntary default" upon the reparations issue.

premier's meeting is entirely unsatisfactory. This liberty of action does not mean that Italy will abandon the Entente, but will give a larger support to France than heretofore. Thus, although Italy today opposes military action against Germany, it may finally support French action.

Irish Emissary Consults

Turks and Soviet Delegates

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Dec. 29.—That the Turkish reference to Ireland in the recent note on minorities may not be merely a spontaneous manifestation of sympathy is suggested by the fact that this action followed a long interview between Ismet Pasha and Kathleen O'Brien, an Irish Republican emissary, at Lausanne. Miss O'Brien gave an extensive account of alleged persecution of Irish Republicans by the Free State authorities, acting, it is claimed, at the behest of the British Government. She also submitted a memorandum which may well have been the basis in part of the Turkish communication.

In addition to collaboration with the Turkish delegates, Miss O'Brien consulted Georgi Tchitcherine, who evidenced keen interest in the Bolshevik section of the Republican movement. Mr. Tchitcherine says there will be no peace in the Near East without assent to all its provisions, and that Soviet sympathies are not comparing to raise a cry that world peace is jeopardized by Lord Curzon's refusal to accede to the Bolshevik demands.

WINTER CARNIVAL PARADE OMITTED

Tamworth Events Include Tug Between Men and Oxen

TAMWORTH, N. H., Dec. 29 (Special).—Drifting snows and high winds failed to cancel the annual Tamworth winter carnival, but they did curtail the program a good deal today and drove all but the more enthusiastic indoors. Roads are impassable for motor cars and difficult for horses, as this town is in the center of the lake sweep from Winnepesaukee. There was no parade today on account of the weather, but yesterday the 20 yoke of oxen in a single team headed a procession of carnival celebrators which included 200 tobogganists and ski devotees, many of them from Massachusetts. The tug-of-war, between teams captained by Elliot Wadsworth of Boston and Arthur Walden of Berlin resulted in a tie. A tug was scheduled for today between all the husky youth of the town and a team of oxen.

Ski-joring behind automobiles was called off but horses were brought into play and a number of daring travelers went through the blizzard for a mile at a rapid pace. Features of the program arranged for women had to be postponed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; continued cold tonight; somewhat warmer Saturday; diminishing northerly winds.
Northern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature; northerly gales, diminishing by tonight.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Saturday; northerly gales diminishing tonight.

Weather Outlook

The coast storm will move northeastward, attended by strong northeast and north, backing to northwest, gales along the North Atlantic coast and by snow in portions of the North Atlantic states Friday. Otherwise generally fair weather will prevail Friday and probably Saturday in the Atlantic states. The temperature will not change materially east of the Mississippi River Friday and it will rise slowly during Saturday.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 12
Atlantic City 28
Boston 16
Buffalo 16
Calgary 14
Chicago 28
Cincinnati 28
Cleveland 28
Denver 30
Detroit 28
Evanston 28
Hartford 28
Havana 28
Jacksonville 28
Kansas City 40
Memphis 24
Montreal 32
New Orleans 44
New York 28
Philadelphia 28
Pittsburgh 28
Portland, Ore. 12
Portland, Me. 12
St. Paul 28
St. Louis 28
St. Petersburg 28
Tampa 28
Washington 28

the minor matter of payments in kind thereby enabling France to claim that she is entitled to carry out her policy of coercion. This is the view of British jurists, who claim that such an eventuality is covered by the Reparations Commission's ruling, which provides a cash payment in lieu of default deliveries in kind.

The complications are such, however, that Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, has already intimated that he will not even go to Paris. He is reported to have explained this decision to his Cabinet, as due to his belief that as matters stand only "academic discussion" can now result. The indications of dangers of delay, however, are apparent on every side. France has commenced military preparations for a move into the Ruhr district.

British battleships are steaming full speed for Constantinople. Greece has reinforced her armies in Thrace and is today reported to have called up her 1920 to 1922 reservists in readiness for further fighting.

Under these circumstances the announcement today published here that President Harding is likely to call an economic conference to discuss the world situation has excited the utmost interest. It is felt that world reconstruction depends upon world cooperation, and that it is through Washington rather than through Paris that lies the road to progress.

LEGAL TWIST SEEN IN FRENCH ACTION ON GERMAN TIMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

Another encouraging sign is the preparation that England is making to put the discussion on a higher plane. "Diplomatic Blackmail"

It should be remembered that any practice of what has been, perhaps, improperly called "diplomatic blackmail," would merely arouse the resentment of Mr. Bonar Law, who is an honest, straightforward politician. The suggestion that if France and England cannot come to terms for a peaceful settlement, France is ready to avail itself of the commission's declaration, would produce a bad effect on a man of Mr. Bonar Law's type. It would, therefore, be feared that he would not discuss the matter with France, prematurely flourishing a menacing weapon.

Happily for the moment he is understood to be ready to ignore what has happened and to hold out a scheme for the cancellation of European debts. This must not be interpreted as a price offered to France. It is not intended to buy her off, if she cherishes the intention of occupying and exploiting Germany. But it is a genuine attempt to get the discussion on a better level. Only on this level, only if the pledges and sanctions are dropped, will it be possible to bring about a European settlement. The fact that Mr. Bonar Law may try to tackle the problem in the broadest sense, without taking heed of the minor matters raised by M. Poincaré, is excellent.

MAINE INCREASES OUTPUT OF POWER

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 29 (Special).—Sound industrial conditions in Maine are indicated by the growth of power output shown by the Central Maine Power Company through the year 1922. It is believed that the growth of generated power over 1921 will be at least 17,000,000 kilowatt hours. On Dec. 19 the company produced the greatest daily output of its history, more than 500,000 kilowatt hours. This is more than 22 per cent more electric energy than was ever produced by the company in any one day.

The present season has furnished one of the most severe tests of the last 12 years to Maine organizations that are dependent on water power. The Central Maine Company is fortunate in that the smaller streams upon which it depends for some of its power, notably the Sebasticook and the Mesalonskee, are in good condition at present. The two larger rivers on which it has power, the Kennebec and the Androscoggin, because of their considerable storage, are in fairly good condition.

LABOR LAWS TO BE DISCUSSED

International Labor legislation in relation to post-war reconstruction is to be discussed at a special meeting of the Economic Club of Boston to be held in the Boston City Club on Jan. 4. The speakers will be Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office of Geneva, Switzerland, and Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University. Edward A. Filene of Boston will preside. The discussion will follow a luncheon scheduled for 12:30 p. m.

TIRE PRICES TO BE HIGHER

The United States Rubber Company will make price advances ranging from 10 to 15 per cent in retail prices of pneumatic casings and tubes, effective Jan. 2, 1923.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

New York

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Portrait Drawing in Charcoal by Ethel Blanchard Collier

BIG BOSTON UNION STATION FAVORED

Mayor Curley Approves \$100,000 Traffic Project

Study of plans entailing an expenditure of \$100,000,000 for building a great union station on the Exeter Street site of the Boston and Albany railroad, as belt line freight railroad with tunnels connecting Boston, Cambridge, and East Boston, and the electrification and co-ordination of all railroads within 15 miles of Boston is being made by Mayor Curley, city, industrial, and transportation engineers as well as industrial and financial leaders here in anticipation of a representative conference of all elements of the community early in January for further action.

Mayor Curley put the stamp of his approval on the ambitious proposition advanced by Walter Stuart Kelley, consulting engineer of Brookline, at the meeting yesterday afternoon of the members of the Boston City Planning Board.

"Whether Boston is to be a pleasant summer watering place or a progressive American municipality must be determined now," asserted the Mayor after reviewing M. Kelley's plans to give this city the machinery to make it capable of handling trade, commercial and industrial development of the future.

"Should the prejudicial freight differential be removed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as I have every reason to hope will be done, this city will find that it will be impossible to provide adequate facilities for passenger service, rail, freight and steamship traffic which is bound to be increased in wonderful degree when the artificial trade barriers are thrown down. We must begin to get ready at once to grow with the times or be content to drop back as a decadent municipality."

The Mayor said that the conference which he proposes to summon early next month to pass on Mr. Kelley's plan or other projects for industrial, civic and commercial improvement will consist of the Governor, of the 200 members of the general city planning committee, and officials and engineers of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine, the Union Freight Railroad, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, committees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Boston City Council, the State Commissioner of the department of public works, the department of public utilities, the members of the legislative committees on railroads, street railways and transportation, the president of the Senate and Speaker of the House, city engineers and representatives of Boston's industrial and financial institutions as well as of all of the newspapers.

PRINTERS GET INCREASE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Union printers employed on the Lawrence newspapers have been granted a wage increase of \$5 a week, retroactive to Dec. 1. The new scale, \$43 for days and \$46 for nights, is said to be exceeded in New England only at Providence, R. I., and Boston.

Ethel Blanchard Collier's Paintings and Drawings

AN ARTIST, Boston born and bred, is Mrs. Ethel Blanchard Collier. But she is not Boston bound. At the Museum of Fine Arts School her technical training was begun under Tarrill, Benson and Hale. None better. But apparently she was not long in awaking to the illuminating idea that there might be more to art than a perfect technique. Vermeer was to be revered and lowered eyes with hushed voice and lowered eyes of course; but possibly he might not be the ultimate, the ne plus ultra and so forth—that just possibly there might be other gods of art than those of Delft and Boston.

Might there not be other motifs for the painter's brush, she evidently thought, than a photographically correct, highly finished interior with a not too beautiful Girl Doing This or Girl Doing That, or Girl Sitting and Thinking, or Girl Just Sitting? Why not give expression to the day-by-day life around us? How about one Claude Monet? How about Impressionism? How about Secessionism? Well, perhaps not just that. How about a modified Secessionism? Yes, that would seem to be the phrase she clung to.

For, after years of professional work, Mrs. Collier modifiedly seceded from the Boston school and studied a year in Montparnasse, mostly at Colarossi's with Morisset and Naudin, but delighting and expanding in the atmosphere evoked by like-minded students and painters of France, of Poland, of Russia.

The overt sign of Mrs. Collier's modified rebellion was a large modern—but not ultra-modern—canvas of a scene in the Luxembourg Gardens with an attractive group of French types warming themselves in the February sunshine. This was promptly accepted by the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts for the Spring Salon.

Since her return to Boston from Paris Mrs. Collier has exhibited at the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy and at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Her portraits, for which she seems to have a remarkable gift, are hard for any jury to refuse.

As a successful portrait painter, with an uncommon flair for true likeness, Mrs. Collier was known in Boston for years before her Paris studies. But before that time, under the influence of the local environment, her portraits were of the so-called "old-mastery" type. Now her portraits, like her paintings of city group life, have broadened and loosened in method. While retaining the true likeness trait these later portrait paintings show the modern influences of her Montparnasse contacts. The double portrait of the young Misses Ladd, shown above, exemplifies another phase of her work drawings in charcoal.

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PUBLIC LIGHTING SERVICE IMPROVED

Wakefield Takes Step to Modernize Electric Branch and Secure Rate Reduction

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special).—Another step in what now gives indication of successful municipal ownership of lighting service in this community has been taken in the passing of a \$50,000 bond issue which will modernize the distributing system of the electric branch and bring about an immediate reduction of rates to consumers. Incidentally the bond issue will not cost Wakefield a penny, either on its levy or on rates, for the saving effected through the new equipment will not only pay off both principal and interest on the new bonds, but leave a surplus which can be applied to rate reductions.

Wakefield, although owning its own lighting plant and making its own gas, buys its electric current from the Edison Company station at Woburn and distributes it. The company has proposed to the Wakefield commissioners that it will spend about \$125,000 to put the high-tension wires in underground conduits a distance of several miles from Woburn to the Wakefield-Stonham line, and Wakefield will lighting commission, and system to a central distributing point in Wakefield. A Wakefield town meeting has approved the issue, the order for supplies will be placed at once and work commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It will take about six months to complete the work, once started.

The transmission station will not be located at the present Wakefield plant, but in a fireproof building in the center of the town.

The saving on rates, to the municipal plant, which will be reflected in reduced rates to consumers early next year, comes in the fact that Wakefield, through these changes, buy high tension current at a lower price than it now pays for low-tension service. Marcus Beebe 2d, chairman of the Wakefield lighting commission, said today that electric rates would be reduced directly after Jan. 1 and that the department also expected to cut gas rates at about the same time. The present rates are 12 cents per kilowatt hour for electric current and \$1.70 per 1000 cubic feet for gas.

At present a significant change in attitude of the town as a whole on the question of municipal ownership. Whether or not Wakefield should sell its plant and buy both gas and electricity has been a fruitful topic of discussion and dissension for a decade or more. Only last spring the most bitter and its purpose was waged by the "sell" advocates, and lost. Then the town gave the department a bond issue of \$45,000 for extensions of the gas service, and the commissioners say that the wisdom of this has been demonstrated in the improvement of the service, increase of consumption, and the now-promised lower rates. In the case of the more recent bond issue for electrical improvements, the expenditure costs the town nothing, both principal and interest being paid out of plant income. At a meeting voting the electric bond issue, only 18 out of 4900 voters attended. The meeting and its purpose was widely advertised and explained, and the attendance of so many citizens was taken as an indication of tacit consent. The vote in favor of the issue was unanimous.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA MEETS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Alpha Delta Sigma, a national fraternity with membership among high school students, today began its annual convention here with Beta Chapter as the host. Delegates are here from Portland, Me.; Malden, Mass.; Weymouth, D. C.; St. Louis, Champaign, Ill., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

STRIKERS RECEIVED \$18,419.18

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Francis J. Gorman, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, issued a statement today in which he stated that during the strike the local strike committee received funds amounting to \$18,419.18 and spent \$18,417.48. The amount expended for relief was \$15,412.37.

GREATER POTATO YIELD FORECAST

Agricultural Expert Says Million Dollars Increase Awaits Massachusetts Farmers

AMHERST, Dec. 29 (Special).—"More than \$1,000,000 a year in crop increase is awaiting the potato growers of Massachusetts without any increase in acreage or of fertilizer. The use of the best available seed stock, namely northern grown certified seed potatoes, will result in an increase in yields aggregating 2,500,000 bushels, which at the modest figure of 75 cents a bushel will give more than \$1,900,000 net over added costs of production. All this for the mere having! Just observe what is being done as to home and do likewise!" This is the observation of Prof. John B. Abbott, Vermont farmer and extension specialist in agronomy of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, upon reviewing the demonstration work of potato growers who have co-operated with him the past two years in trying to demonstrate better potato culture.

This year Massachusetts had 23,000 acres in potatoes. The crop was 2,610,000 bushels, or an average of only 90 bushels an acre, poorer than the five-year average for the State. But the 50 potato growers about the State who plant home-grown seed in half their fields and northern seed in the other half for comparative purposes, procured average yields of 195 bushels from the northern certified seed and only 113 bushels from the other seed. The superiority of the certified seed accounted for most of the increase, but better cultural practices were followed in growing the crop. Professor Abbott figures that it cost \$25 an acre more to grow the larger crop. But as this resulted in 85 bushels an acre increase in yield, the cost was only 25 cents for each bushel of gain.

"This \$1,000,000 net increase in the value of the potato crop," writes Professor Abbott in reporting the potato demonstration work, "is one of the things for which the extension service is working. It is reasonable to hope that a considerable part of it can be obtained in a few years, for the methods of production that are being demonstrated are simple and practical enough so that they can be comprehended by anybody of average intelligence."

The fertilizer practice of Massachusetts potato growers, Professor Abbott finds perfectly sound. But there are "three cultural crimes" that limit the crop: inadequate seed bed preparation, inefficient control of weeds in the rows, and hilling up all at one operation so late in the season as to injure the root system seriously. The tillage methods demonstrated aim at maximum production and minimum labor cost.

Thorough and systematic dusting or spraying of the crop are the essentials to secure uniformly high yields, says the extension specialist. "A certain amount of persistence is required to become proficient in any new practice," concludes Professor Abbott. "Efficiency in applying better methods comes with practice, and the method should not be discarded if it is first unsuccessfully tried. One cannot usually play a piano or ride a bicycle at the first attempt."

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AUTONOMY URGED FOR SMYRNA AREA

Turkish Pasha Proposes Separate Government for Levantine District

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Dec. 29.—The slight progress made by the Allies at the Lausanne conference, and the results so far attained, are not of such a character as to inspire any well-founded hopes for the reestablishment of peace in the Near East. The news agencies are spreading the news that the conference has made considerable progress and that the most vital issues have been solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned and that peace is approaching. Those living in the East and amidst these momentous happenings cannot be deceived by the reports. Peace is still far off, and its consummation will be delayed so long as the Allies cling to the policy of accommodation, by covering over the crater.

It is not possible to evade the activity lying in the inner heart of the volcano. This thorny question cannot be solved by kowtowing to the Turk and minimizing the injuries suffered by the Christians at the hands of the unchangeable, unrepentant Turk. By yielding to the Turk the Allies are paving the road to a new baptism of blood for Christianity.

Harassing the Kemalists

In the face of this desperate situation, the victims of Turkish misrule are forced into acts of violence by harassing the Kemalists in Anatolia. The anti-Kemalist Turks, the Kurds and Circassians are showing great unrest all over Anatolia, while the Greeks manifest uneasiness and the Armenians are anxiously waiting the conclusion of the conference.

There is but one solution to the question, which is voiced by all the Christians and by many anti-Kemalist Muhammadans, as was lately voiced by a prominent Turkish Pasha in the course of a conversation with the writer. This solution is to make Smyrna, with an extensive hinterland, autonomous, where all Christian and other discontented elements of Anatolia can assemble; to return eastern Thrace to Greece, to make Constantinople and the Straits zone a neutral zone of the League of Nations; the establishment of a national home for

the Armenians in the eastern provinces of Turkey with an outlet on the Black Sea; the establishment of a special regime in Cilicia under the Protectorate of France or England, to safeguard the victims against any eventual aggression; the Turkish Army should be reduced to such a force as is required for the surveillance of the frontier, and for the maintenance of internal order.

Mailed Fist Necessary

Christians must live among Turks, but this would be at their own risk. This solution can only be brought about by showing the mailed fist on the part of the Allies to the Turks, who always bow before brute force.

In case this is insufficient to bring the Turks to a common sense attitude, there is, in addition, a reorganized and enthusiastic Greek Army, which might serve as a powerful weapon in the hands of the Allies to deliver the coup de grace to the Kemalists. The Greek military authorities declare that they are ready for a victorious campaign. The Kemal Party is infected with a rebellious element, and the army is daily depleted by desertions, which go to strengthen the ranks of the multi-neers.

Kemal Pasha endeavored to revive the morale of his troops by picturing to them the prospects of the rich booty accumulated at Constantinople, but the cherished hope of looting Byzantium having faded, Kemal Pasha has lost his firm hold upon the Turkish masses and troops. Certain discussions which lately took place in the Turkish Parliament are indicative of the precarious situation of Kemal Pasha. Several deputies presented a bill demanding that the deputies should be natives of their constituencies or have lived in them five consecutive years at least. Kemal Pasha bitterly criticized the bill, and declared that the bill was calculated to oust him from his office, as he is not a native of modern Turkey. The deputies indorsing the bill insisted upon their proposition, but agreed that Kemal Pasha might be accepted as a deputy, but that he could be elected any time if he had the temerity to go against the laws of the country, regardless of the services he boasts to have rendered to the Turks.

PRESSMEN ACCEPT TERMS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—During Pressmen's Union No. 51 unanimously voted last night not to go on strike, and to accept the employers' offer of \$50 a week, beginning next Monday. \$6 more than they are now receiving. They had asked for \$51.

UNPRECEDENTED EXPOSURE MADE OF SPANISH MOROCCAN DISASTER

Socialist Deputy Blames Entire List of Officials From King Down, and Declares Gambling Responsible

MADRID, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Extraordinary interest has been created by the debate in the Cortes on the responsibilities for the great Spanish military disaster in Morocco last year, Señor Prieto, the Socialist deputy, opening the proceedings with a remarkable exposure of Spanish administration and effort, military and civil, based on the Picaso report, which was ordered by the Government and supplemented by his own observations.

Señor Prieto urged that this terribly serious business could not be made a matter of politics and treated as such; it would be criminal to convert such an immense tragedy into a political weapon, and the fact that really all Spain was to blame for what had been permitted to happen, and if it were necessary he and all of them must, in various proportion, declare themselves culpable for the catastrophe. Responsibility must be demanded from all from the King downward.

But, while this was the case, he urged that the real trouble began in 1909 under the Maura Government that was then in power. All the Spanish misfortunes dated from then. It was really Señor Maura himself who started what was called the Morocco problem, and in vehement phrases Señor Prieto proceeded to urge that from that time there was very little that was good in the Spanish effort except the heroism of the soldiers. Becoming specific in his allegations, he urged that corruption set in in the administration, and the Picaso report showed that in the majority of cases where there was misappropriation of funds, officers in the army whose record and conduct had previously been spotless had been guilty and had been brought to this state of things as the result of the gambling which they had begun to practice and which was carried on so extensively and notoriously out there. "That vice," exclaimed Señor Prieto, "has corroded the entire army in Africa! And it is not strange that such a thing happens in Africa when it is taken into account that in Spain two ministries have inaugurated gambling centers."

Government Corrupt

The Administrative Corps, declared Señor Prieto, went to Morocco to make a profit out of it. All branches of the military service in Morocco were more or less given to corruption, and discipline had been at a low ebb. General Picaso in his report said that the army was demoralized, and that the responsibility for the bad state of things that existed lay not only with the generals in the field but with the political administration also; for the latter made it possible that the corruption and indiscipline should exist. The majority of the leading officers in the army had made use of their position to enrich themselves, and he quoted freely from the Picaso report to support this accusation, giving specific instances. Some officers, he said, had made enormous fortunes in Morocco. After all the real responsibility for all this kind of thing lay with ministers in Madrid, who were responsible for the scheme and the system and the laxity. The premiers were responsible, and so were the foreign and war ministers and the entire governments. This being a gen-

eral statement, and the fundamental idea being in a way placidly admitted, it was important to go farther and show how the Government had been specifically responsible, and Señor Prieto proceeded to show from the report that General Silvestre, who was in command of the Spanish forces at the time of the disaster, had declared that the operations in the region of Alhucemas, where the catastrophe occurred, had been undertaken as the result of Cabinet decisions.

The first stage of the disaster was at Alhucemas and minister was directly responsible for what happened there. Annual, where the greatest and final disaster occurred, was nothing but a cul-de-sac to which the Spanish army should never have been taken. General Silvestre himself said so. The garrison there was composed of recruits who had only been under arms a month, and who, in many cases, were unable to load and fire their rifles. It did not occur to anyone except Silvestre himself to use such troops.

Surrender of Army

Señor Prieto dealt with Monte Arruit, where the remnant of the Spanish army, after a heroic resistance, surrendered to the Moors and were all taken prisoners. He said that when the situation of Monte Arruit was considered and it was seen there in the middle of a vast plain, it was utterly inexplicable how a civilized nation had been unable to send relief to its army in distress there. He urged that for all that happened from the beginning of the Spanish troubles in Morocco governments were responsible all along the line. For this they ought to be impeached.

The Code regarded want of intention as an extenuating circumstance but not as an excuse, and though there might be want of intention on the part of ministers their responsibility was great and the case could not be allowed to pass in silence before Parliament. He said the circumstances of administration had been such that certain prominent military officers had enriched themselves in Morocco to the extent of millions of pesetas. There had been a veritable organization by means of which funds were misappropriated and distributed, according to rank, and it had been established that in Larache alone as much as 1,200,000 pesetas a month were appropriated in this way.

This kind of thing had brought them to such a pass that when Spaniards crossed the frontier they experienced the humiliation of being regarded as if they were one of the Balkan countries. Ministers must be judged and the full penalties exacted. He feared, however, that such justice as he asked for would never be forthcoming. Only a revolution could put matters right in regard to these responsibilities, and the Spanish people did not make revolutions. He deplored the theatrical effects that had been perpetrated, as when the King went to a Madrid railway station to receive General Berenguer on his first return from Morocco only a few months ago. It was things like that which brought it about that in a theater in Paris there could be a revue in which the King of Spain was depicted in company with the Shah of Persia and the King of the Annamites conducting propaganda at a fashionable watering place.

CLOSER BRITISH UNION FORECAST

Ties Are Light as Air but Strong as Iron, Declares Sir Robert L. Borden

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Ties

"light as air but strong as iron" are holding the "free autonomous and co-operating communities of the British Empire in a closer union than any written document or formal constitution," said Sir Robert Laird Borden, who was war Premier of Canada, in addressing the session of the American Historical Association at Yale University last night.

Sir Robert's address on "Features of External Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations," traced the development of Canada into "autonomous nationhood within the British League of Nations," and held that essential political unity was a thing of the spirit and not a bond of parchment. "I am one of those who believe," he said, "that the essential unity of the Commonwealth has in no sense been diminished by its development into an organization which is virtually a league of nations. It seems paradoxical to affirm that as its ties have in form become looser, yet this was demonstrated beyond question when the storm of war broke upon the world in 1914."

In speaking of Canada as an autonomous dominion within an imperial commonwealth, Sir Robert spoke of responsible and democratic Government as a condition which was "not to be considered as depending upon concession by a paramount authority, but rather to be regarded as having grown out of inherent right."

Referring to the League of Nations, Sir Robert said: "The world's unity of peace must be found in the realization of public right and international justice and in the understanding and co-operation that can only be gained around a common council board; and these essentials cannot be secured without a recognized system of periodical international conferences, at which representatives of the nations shall meet upon equal footing." "Although denied the powerful aid of the United States, the League of Nations has accomplished great things for the world's peace during the last three years. On at least four occasions the League has prevented the outbreak of war in Europe. Never before has the habit of international consultation and co-operation so impressed itself upon the nations."

Irish Free State

Discussing the Irish Free State, Sir Robert said: "While the constitutional powers conferred upon the Irish Free State are defined in several instances... it is not improbable that the status of Ireland will have a certain influence upon constitutional development in the other self-governing nations."

An appeal for efforts to make history a more popular subject was made by Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, who presided at a joint session of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Historical Association. He said: "I am an amateur and therefore unqualified to teach you scholars, but it may not be out of place to give you a thought. As an amateur I am one of many thousands. We amateurs are desirous of helping, but are not interested in the dry technicalities. If you wish to keep the interest of the layman you must appeal to his imagination, to his sense of romance and to his curiosity."

Woodrow Wilson Elected

While friends of Woodrow Wilson were greeting him in Washington as a "maker of history" his friends and colleagues of the American Historical Association remembered him as a "teacher of history" and elected him first vice-president of the association. Notice of his election was sent to the war-time President with greetings from the historians gathered here.

Mr. Wilson, who has been a member of the association for many years, was elected second vice-president at the session last year. His election titles were as follows: President, Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; second vice-president, Charles M. Andrews, Yale; secretary, John Spencer Bassett, Smith; treasurer, Charles Moore of Washington, D. C.

The next session of the association will be held in Columbus, O., where the 1924 session will be in Richmond, Va.

Negro Problem Raised

In an address before the American History Professors' Association, Prof. Hollander Thompson, of the College of the City of New York, said that in the past 12 or 15 years a new spirit of race consciousness had taken possession of the Negro. He spoke on the race question and gave an analysis of changed conditions which, he declared, had given rise to more apparent hostility to Negroes as a race north of the Mason and Dixie line than south of it.

Professor Thompson described what he termed the increase of discontent among the Negroes during and since the war, the increased circulation of newspapers for Negroes, now exceeding five hundred, the incu-

tion of race pride by the periodicals and the encouragement given that Negroes must resist oppression, by force if necessary. In politics the speaker said, the Negro was beginning to vote as a Negro and not as a member of a political party. Race prejudice, he said, was increasing, not diminishing. In short, he declared, the Negro question has become a complex and national one.

FRENCH COLONY NOT TO BE CEDED

M. Sarraut Explains Visit to St. Pierre and Miquelon—Will Stop Liquor Smuggling

PARIS, Dec. 29. (By The Associated Press).—"Being Minister of the Colonies, I naturally want to see the colonies whose interests have been confided to me; that, in a nutshell, is the full and entire explanation of my trip to St. Pierre and Miquelon," M. Sarraut told the Associated Press yesterday. He added:

"I want to cut short all suggestions that my visit has any connection with political matters and that there is any possibility of the wild talk of ceding any French colony becoming serious. If there are any abuses in the shape of smuggling contraband liquor into the United States, as has been reported, I will cut them short. My visit has merely followed up the policy he established when he became Minister of making personal acquaintance with the colonies on the spot."

France Will Pay Debts

"The questions of colonies and war debts are, and will remain, entirely separate," he added. "There is no one in France who would think of parting with the distant territories from which came men of our own blood to shed that blood on the battlefield for us. Our debt will be dealt with apart, and as has been repeatedly said by the head of the Government, those debts will be paid, according to France's habit of honoring her signature. Their cancellation, in whole or in part, in exchange for any French territory, will never be considered."

Referring to the reports that the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon was getting rich through the sale of contraband liquor, he said: "Here are the reports of the finances of the colony, showing no abnormal receipts that would indicate any such traffic. Personally I do not believe a word of it, but I intend to look into it, as well as every other matter connected with the administration, and if I find there are any abuses of that sort, I will cut them short."

M. Sarraut said he would prefer either to go or come by way of New York, as he would like to "shake hands with my many friends whose kindness during the Washington conference I will never forget," but that his trip must be as brief as possible.

Majority for Ratification

He added that he might possibly arrange a quick trip to New York and Washington when he visits the West Indies during the Easter parliamentary vacation. M. Sarraut has been brushing up on his English since he left Washington, with the possibility of another visit in view.

The Minister said he was doing all he could to hurry consideration of the Washington accords in the French Parliament. He appeared recently before the Foreign Relations Committee and insisted energetically that the pact should be ratified. It is his belief that there is a good majority in the Chamber of Deputies for ratification, although certain groups offer strong opposition.

LITHUANIA SUBMITS CLAIMS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A statement of what are called the legitimate claims of the Republic of Lithuania to Memel and the adjoining district is made to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in a communication just forwarded to Washington by the Baltic American Society, and pleading for American submission of these claims before the Council of Ambassadors in Paris, on the ground that "disposition of this territory is a matter of vital concern to the establishment of permanent peace in that part of Europe."

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AMBASSADOR SEES NATION'S DOORWAY

Sir Auckland Geddes Visits Ellis Island to Inspect Conditions There

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, made his promised inspection of the immigrant station at Ellis Island yesterday. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration, accompanied him, as did Hugh Tennant, the Ambassador's secretary, and Capt. Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General in New York.

Secretary Davis returned to Manhattan in advance of the Ambassador, and said that Sir Auckland had appeared pleased at what he had seen. Commissioner Tod said the Ambassador had made no comment during his tour of the island, but appeared to have enjoyed himself. The Ambassador spent several hours on Ellis Island, and informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the conclusion of his visit that he had nothing to say concerning what he had observed.

Invited to See Station

A criticism of the mode of handling British subjects quartered temporarily at the immigrant station was the direct reason for the visit of Sir Auckland. Following comment on the subject in the British House of Commons, the Ambassador made representations to the Government at Washington and accordingly soon afterward was invited to see for himself how the immigration bureau conducts the Ellis Island station.

Both the officials who guided him through the station were originally immigrants from the British Isles. Secretary Davis having come from Wales and Commissioner Tod from Scotland.

Ambassador Shown Rooms

Along practically the same route taken by arriving immigrants, the Ambassador was led through the examining rooms, the large registration hall, and the rooms given over to boards of special inquiry and detention quarters. After luncheon with Commissioner Tod, Sir Auckland and his party visited the hospital section,

and returned on an afternoon boat to New York. The immigrant station had more of a gala appearance than ordinarily, owing to the fact that the main hall had been decorated with wreaths for the holiday season. No special arrangements had been made for receiving the Ambassador, said Mr. Tod, and every opportunity was given to him to see the station as it is under customary working conditions, and as the incoming alien finds it. The inspection was thorough and it is expected will form the basis of a report to be made by Sir Auckland to his Government.

BRITISH PROJECT TO AID EDUCATION

Historic Structure May Shelter Women Graduates

LONDON, Dec. 28.—An unusual education project is being forwarded by the British Federation of University Women. It contemplates taking a 500-year lease on Crosby Hall, a fifteenth-century structure on Chelsea Embankment, for use as a residence for foreign women graduate students.

Besides being considered one of the best architectural models of its period, Crosby Hall is famous for the many historic events with which its name is associated. It was originally built in Bishop's Gate in 1446 as the great banquet hall of a city residence of that wealthy and popular knight, Sir John Crosby, one of the merchant princes of his time. Afterwards the Hall became the residence of Richard Gloucester, who was afterward Richard III.

The Hall was later purchased by Sir Thomas More, who occupied it for several years, entertaining Henry VIII and other noted visitors.

TIMBER TRACT ADDED TO FORD PROPERTIES

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Purchase by Henry Ford of approximately 30,000 acres of timber land in Baraga and adjacent counties in northern Michigan was reported here tonight. With the timber land, Mr. Ford is to take over about 15,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber and the mill of the Stearns & Culver Company at L'Anse, it was said.

L'Anse, once a busy lake port on Keweenaw Bay, will afford a shipping outlet by boat to the Detroit factories of the Ford company.

REFUGEES CAUSE ANXIETY IN GREECE

Situation Grows in Gravity as Immigrants Continue to Pour Into Country

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The situation in Greece resultant from the immense influx of refugees from Turkish territory grows continually in gravity. Information today from the health section of the League of Nations shows that the number of refugees receiving help from the Greek Government on Dec. 9 was just over 800,000, of which roughly 600,000 came from Asia Minor and 200,000 from Thrace. There are also thousands of refugees in Greece who are not included in this list as they are able to support themselves.

In nearly all the camps the men do not exceed 10 per cent of the refugees, which points to the terrible fact that the Turks have detained the great bulk of able-bodied men for purposes of their own. Large numbers of immigrants continue to pour into the country. The Ionian Islands are, for the moment, being kept free from refugees, in view of the possible exodus on a large scale from Constantinople. It is estimated further that the total number of refugees who will be compelled to go to Greece will reach the figure of 1,500,000. The danger of this situation will be realized when it is remembered that the total population of Greece numbers only 5,500,000 and in many places, for example Kavalla and Mytilene, the number of refugees exceeds that of the settled population.

PUPILS USE PLANTS FOR TRIPLE PURPOSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Two hundred narcissus plants grown by public school children were exhibited in a flower show in Brooklyn. The plants illustrated a novel method of instruction for both horticulture and botany classes.

The children were given narcissus bulbs at the beginning of the year. These plants which they have cultivated and cared for have been used in classrooms for the study of botany, and have served also as the basis for composition work and drawing.



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CHEMICAL FREEDOM OF AMERICA FROM GERMANY ASSERTED

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman of the committee of American scientists dealing with development of an international language, and Dr. F. G. Cottrell, head of the Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory in Washington, D. C., has represented American scientists in international groups where this question was discussed. At the last session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dr. Stratton presented an extensive report on an international auxiliary language, and among other things, the meeting of the International Research Council in Brussels in 1919, where general resolutions were adopted favoring such a language, but leaving the question of various particular proposals to further consideration.

Investigation of Problem Made
The British Association of Scientists recently conducted a more thorough investigation of the problem than had been made previously, and in its report, the arguments were presented favoring English. The report of this committee has had considerable influence upon the attitude of American scientists who, heretofore, have been unwilling to commit themselves to any particular language. The report is in favor of English. The proposal is not made in order to exclude other foreign languages but only as the foreign language most likely to appeal to those who do not possess it as their mother tongue. That English is more widely used than any other language appears from statistics gathered, and even in non-English-speaking countries English is rapidly becoming the most commonly taught foreign tongue. Especially during and since the war there has been a most remarkable spread in the use of English. The fact that this spread of English has come about without any English propaganda toward that end is pointed out, by philologists, as an indication of its natural fitness as a world tongue.

English Has Great Growth
Furthermore, at the present session of American philologists, it has been pointed out that English—as a result of its historical development—has progressed further than any other national language. This is seen in the simplification of its grammar, which presents less difficulty than any other language to one wishing to acquire a working knowledge of it. English, likewise, is rich, and the words expressing the common objects and experiences of life are short and effective and, owing to the introduction of words derived from the Romance languages, the finest shades of meaning can be expressed.

Compared, for instance, with Latin, English has a simpler grammar and a grammar far richer and better adapted to modern life. Compared, likewise, to Esperanto or any other artificial language it has a far richer vocabulary.

In discussing the possibilities of the acceptance of English as the world language one of the delegates at the present convention said, today, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The only objection to the use of English seems to be in the national jealousies which might be aroused through its acceptance. We in America, even more than in Great Britain, are ready to take whatever steps are necessary to overcome these objections and establish English as the international tongue."

Government Nitrogen Plants to Be Converted to Satisfy Demand for Cheap Fertilizer

Methods by which America is freeing itself from reliance on Germany for nitrogen, by taking its own nitrogen from the air, were told by Dr. Cottrell, who at the outbreak of the war was given the task of developing plants for the fixation of this gas in sufficient quantity to supply the War Department with the enormous amount necessary for the manufacture of high explosives.

It was in this connection with the erection of these plants that the Muscle Shoals project—of Henry Ford fame—was first proposed. The cyanide process, which was the most commonly used in manufacturing nitrogen outside of Germany, was dependent for its success upon the development of great pressure-power. It involved the handling of gasses in great quantities at a very high pressure. The Germans had been able, in their Government plants, to maintain pressure at 3000 pounds to the square inch, but in the United States—prior to 1917—the highest pressure obtainable had been approximately one-half that, or 1500 pounds to the square inch.

Muscle Shoals Project

The tremendous unused power at Muscle Shoals made it possible to construct the first plant of the American Government for the large-scale production of nitrogen. Although it was necessary to proceed with this work without adequate experimental preparation, the war-time work of Dr. Cottrell, under the Ordnance Department, was unusually successful.

Since the armistice, however, this chemical section has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture and its chief concern has been with the manufacture of nitrogen for use in fertilizer.

"The whole problem of increase of population in the United States—throughout the world, in fact—and the consequent necessity for increased intensity of cultivation, is a problem of the increased efficiency of soil fertilization," Dr. Cottrell explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He continued:

"The soil is composed of three constituent elements—phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. The first two of these elements are successfully obtained as minerals. The last, however, must be secured—either by greater difficulty—from the air. The cyanide process requiring such extensive high-pressure is now being supplanted in

this country. The secrets of the Haber process—which is the means of the German success in this particular field—have been discovered through the experiments which our laboratories have been conducting ever since the outbreak of the war. The results of these discoveries have led us to the adoption of a modified-Haber process which, we believe, will bring about a complete revolution in the manufacture of nitrogen.

Cheaper Fertilizer in Demand

There is a great and increasing demand for cheaper fertilizer in the United States. Our work with the Government is making it possible to secure cheapness of manufacture but, unfortunately, commercial competition in the field makes it impossible for the farmer to secure the product at a reasonable price.

Were the Government to handle fertilizer as we manufacture it, it could be sent out in small packages on a very extensive scale and work something of a revolution in crop production in this country. Private concerns, however, take the essential constituents of fertilizer—phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen—mix it with a great quantity of an essential element, and then, with an attractive brand, advertise it widely and the farmer pays the difference—which is considerable.

Dr. Cottrell would not express himself on the Muscle Shoals proposals as a general conviction among the scientists concerned with this particular field, that were Henry Ford to take over the plant, he would make it possible to reduce the cost of fertilizer very materially. He, of course, would still be faced with the difficulties of transportation and handling, which are the factors which now keep these products out of the reach of the average farmer. Could Henry Ford take over the Muscle Shoals, the feeling is that he might be able to render a great service to the agricultural interests of the country.

Proposes to Produce Nitrogen

The laboratories of Dr. Cottrell in Washington and the plants which he proposes to establish for the manufacture of nitrogen, although at present under the Department of Agriculture, work in very close co-operation with the Department of War. It is the purpose of Dr. Cottrell to keep the American Government abreast of the world in the various methods for manufacturing nitrogen and, in case of war, these plants could be quickly converted and the United States be in a position to assure itself of power speedily and with greater effectiveness.

Federal Commission

Prevents Resource Waste by Private Enterprises

"The Federal Water Power Policy and its Results" was the subject of a paper read by O. C. Merrill, secretary of the Federal Water Power Commission, before Section K of the division of social and economic sciences, jointly with a section of the engineering division at Technology today. In part he said:

"The history of the development of our natural resources, as well as essential public services, was for many years in large measure, their improvement, in the hands of private enterprise. The most important consideration in public utility operations from the operative's standpoint is financial credit. This requires protection of the investment and stability of earnings. Many a utility might be forced into bankruptcy were the future costs to return to pre-war levels and were the value of the assets to be applied to properties constructed at the peak of war prices.

In handling water power the Commission is directed to require that the plans for projects which will be most commonly used in manufacturing nitrogen outside of Germany, was dependent for its success upon the development of great pressure-power. It involved the handling of gasses in great quantities at a very high pressure. The Germans had been able, in their Government plants, to maintain pressure at 3000 pounds to the square inch, but in the United States—prior to 1917—the highest pressure obtainable had been approximately one-half that, or 1500 pounds to the square inch.

It was in this connection with the erection of these plants that the Muscle Shoals project—of Henry Ford fame—was first proposed. The cyanide process, which was the most commonly used in manufacturing nitrogen outside of Germany, was dependent for its success upon the development of great pressure-power. It involved the handling of gasses in great quantities at a very high pressure. The Germans had been able, in their Government plants, to maintain pressure at 3000 pounds to the square inch, but in the United States—prior to 1917—the highest pressure obtainable had been approximately one-half that, or 1500 pounds to the square inch.

Must Permit Further Development

Projects which propose development of only a part of a site will not be approved and those which affect single sites on streams must be so located and designed as not to interfere with the subsequent full economic development of the remaining sites. The act, under which we are working, also requires that the work be so designed with due regard to safety and economy, that they be maintained in full operation and efficiency and that all necessary renewals and replacements be made.

The federal policy assumes that our water powers will be developed primarily by private capital for public service and that the history of public service operations shows that the regulation of such service is necessary for public protection. Regulation will not, of itself, be recognized, produce and develop. Nothing will do that but hope of financial reward.

"The utility that is earning a reasonable return is in a better position to render public service and the changing of its service to reasonable rates will share in the common prosperity. No other single course will have greater influence in bringing about the development of our water powers than a full and frank recognition of this mutual understanding.

If the reduction in discharge of one-half is to be secured by reforestation, two square miles of forest would be necessary for every second foot of reduction of flood discharge, or 400,000 square miles of forest to reduce the discharge of the Missouri River 200,000 second-feet. At the headwaters of the upper Mississippi the ratio of flood discharge to drainage area is about two second-feet per square mile. A reduction of this discharge by one-half would require a forest reservation of 100,000 square miles to reduce the floods of the upper Mississippi 100,000 second-feet.

It is therefore apparent that, even

under the most extravagant claims of forestry advocates, reforestation, as a means of reducing flood heights on the Mississippi River, requires the conversion of too much farming land into a wilderness to be practicable. The waste land that can profitably be converted into forest reservations is too limited in area to produce an appreciable effect on the floods.

Other papers read before this section was one on "Conservation and National Waste," by John T. Black, State Health Commissioner of Connecticut, and one on "Conservation of Power," by William S. Murray of the Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Natural Scientists Speak Against Administration—Criticize Harding Policy

The American Anthropological Association at its session today in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention, indulged in a number of spirited speeches of denunciation of the present Administration in Washington because of what was denounced as a false economy by the Government in paying such small salaries to employees of the anthropological department and cutting down on supplies and implementing proper work in order to save money for the Government.

A movement was also started to plan for publicity for Anthropological science by the use of newspapers, moving pictures and through the Boy and Girl Scout associations, in order, as the speakers stated, to show the public the importance of the science and to bring to the notice of the Government at Washington, the need of improvement in wages to such as are employed in this department and to influence the authorities to extend the work to its limit. A committee was appointed to take the matter up and report at a later meeting.

Discoveries in China

The foremost paper of the session was by George Grant McCurdy of Yale University, two papers in fact, the first one on "Recent Paleolithic Discoveries in Northern Asia," in which he spoke on the recent advances in discoveries in the Yenisei region by I. T. Savchenko, whose exploration attracted Baron de Baye, who visited the Yenisei region in 1921, and in Perevosska. Savchenko passed on in 1921, dying in his tent at Afontova a few days after completing the last excavation of the site at that point.

"Dr. von Merhart went to Yenisei as a prisoner of war and soon entered service of Baron de Krassovsk, where he took up the work of Savchenko. He carried on a series of excavations in 1920 and located new stations at Busunova, Leposchikma, and Ajashka, in all of which paleolithic remains were found in situ.

"The loess is found sometimes on higher and sometimes on lower river terraces, but it is always the same loess. There must have been extensive deposits containing paleolithic stations that the reindeer was dominant among the faunal remains and the remains of young individuals are especially abundant. The following animals comprise the fauna associated with the paleolithic period in the Yenisei Valley, reindeer were abundant, horses were plentiful, the bison fairly so. Geologists state that all these sites seem to belong to the one epoch, viz., transition between diluvium and present ages, all sites reaching the same level.

"The Riviere collection of Emile Riviere was collected in four years of labor and during 1870 and 1910 this explorer amassed a very large collection and some of the most valuable given to museums in Paris and in St. Germain. Of the sites in the Dordogne, the least knowledge found is the example of cave art. There was the perforated clavicle of Fells, the bone tally and two sculptural figures of fish, probably the salmon, each carved from a ruminant bone split in the plane of its maximum dimensions. One of these is in the Yale collection and the other was given to the National Museum of St. Germain.

"The favorite models of the paleolithic cave artist were horses, reindeer, bison, wild goats, red deer, mammoths and cave bear. Birds and fish play a less important part in cave art, yet the author has been able to list 45 works of cave art dealing with representations of fish such as trout, salmon, pike, founders and Spanish mackerel. Perforated fish vertebrae were often used for beads during the cave art period. In Europe there are some fifty paleolithic stations in which harpoons for reindeer have been found. It is interesting that of 26 sites where figures of fish have been found, harpoons were found in at least 13.

"A Yale example of cave art comprises a mammoth engraved on a reindeer horn, the composition covering the whole circumference of the horn. The task of the principal figure are made to appear as if seen from above, instead of in profile.

Cave Art Described

"The story of La Mouth is inseparably linked with the river, but also with the first general recognition of the paleolithic age. Both stationary and portable art are represented at La Mouth. Every epoch, from the Monstrerap to the neolithic age is apparently represented in the floor deposits, for the Yale collection came from La Mouth. In the Yale collection are javelin points of rein-

deer horn, bone implements and bone tallies, perforated teeth of wolves, lynx and cerval, a bead of bone bone, a crayon of red ochre, the basal end of an ivory javelin point and a series of Monstrerap flint cleaners."

Other speakers at this morning's session were Harold S. Colton, who spoke on "The Geographical Distribution of Potash in the San Francisco Mountains of Arizona"; "The Progress of the National Society's Pueblo Bonito Expedition," by Neil M. Judd of the United States National Museum, and "Pictograph Slabs in the Southern United States" by W. E. Myer of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Nature Study Interests and Benefits Children

The future effectiveness of nature study in the schools depends upon three things—the study of nature (not books), the training of leaders, and the recognition of the very wide range of nature study, declared Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., addressing the American Nature Study Society this morning. The project method he regarded as the most effective in organizing the work.

Miss Gertrude B. Goldsmith, instructor in nature study and biological science at the State Normal School at Salem, Mass., asserted that nature study can be made an effective antidote for the "movies." As a means of education for leisure it gives an incentive for walking, she said, stimulating observation of the birds, insects, and flowers, sets one to working in the garden, intensifies interest in the things about one, deepens appreciation of the beauties of nature, affords an incomparable outlet for energy, happily occupies many hours, and exerts an excellent moral influence.

House plants, said Miss Goldsmith, are a fine hobby for girls and housekeepers; interest in trees and shrubs leads to orcharding or nursery activities; the collection of insects, birds, nests, minerals and shells gratifies the collecting instinct. In fact, the field of nature is broad enough to satisfy all tastes and nature study leads to better personal conditions, higher intellectual enjoyment and a cleaner moral tone.

Others on the program were Clarence E. Allen, director of the Country Day School at Newton, Mass., Miss Breta W. Childs, teacher of nature study at the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass., on the need for gardening as an intermediate grade subject in city schools and Charles S. Preble, teacher of nature study at the State Normal School, Farmington, Conn., on the use of the aquarium and terrarium.

English Channel Traversed First Time by Air in 1784

The first man to cross the English Channel through the air was Dr. John Jeffries, a graduate of an American university, who made the trip in 1784 from Dover to Calais in a balloon, declared Dr. Alexander McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, Harvard University, in a paper on "Dampness, Indoors and Out," read to the American Meteorological Society. The barometer and other instruments which Dr. Jeffries used when he made his remarkable air voyage were exhibited by Dr. McAdie. Dr. Jeffries was graduated from Harvard University in 1763. His instruments are described as remarkable, and his observations as being practically as good as the early time in the study of the atmosphere as those made today in balloon races.

"There was one thing," said Professor McAdie, "that puzzled Dr. Jeffries and others but which now seems quite easy of explanation. When the balloon was three-quarters over, it sank so low that Jeffries and Blanchard had to make the trip and agreed to jump out first! They threw out their coats and extra trousers. The cliffs of France were in sight and the aeronauts had started to climb out of the car when the balloon began to rise steadily and continued to do so, clearing the cliffs. It was a case of the wind and undoubtedly impinging on the high cliffs was deflected upward. In the trial of gliders at Itford, England, on Oct. 21, 1922, Maneyor stayed up 3h. 21m. 7s., breaking the German record. Why? Because a wind impinging on the high ground to the east was deflected upward and thus provided the needed sustenance."

Mosses and Lichens Called True Harbingers of Spring

Partly because she departed from the highly technical and scientific and spoke, as it were, as one man to another, the talk given yesterday by Miss M. Edna Cherrington of Hyde Park, Mass., a teacher in the Boston Public Schools, at a meeting of the Sullivant Moss Society, in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was one of especial interest.

"We scientists are inclined to be impatient with those who have not risen to the heights of scientific nomenclature and accuracy reached by ourselves," she said.

"Some of us need a new angle of

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vision," Miss Cherrington added. She said, "When you say, some day in late winter, 'It looks really spring-like today,' did you ever think that it was due to the mosses and lichens?" It was a revelation to her when she found the large share they had in the effect. It was one day late in March in northern New England.

The snow lay deep on the hills and in the woods. The buds were still tightly closed. The maple sap was just beginning to run, yet spring was visible everywhere. The lichens and mosses on tree trunks and fences had expanded in the moist air and gave their message to those who had eyes to see.

Mrs. Anne Lauriat Read of Medford, Mass., who told of the moss-study group of the New England Women's Club, was another who was a center of particular interest at that meeting. Mrs. Read has been engaged in the study of mosses for years and has hundreds of specimens under observation as well as a large collection of mounted specimens and microscopic views.

A. LeRoy Andrews of Cornell University, John W. Bailey of Seattle, Wash., George H. Conklin of Superior, Wis., Miss Helen E. Greenwood of Worcester, Mass., John M. Holsinger of Winona, Minn., Miss Annie Lorenz of Hartford, Conn., and Charles C. Plitt of the University of Maryland, also took part in the program.

Planets' Temperature Calculated

By newly devised methods of measuring the energy wave lengths of the planets' atmosphere, their surface temperature has been calculated. Donald H. Menzel, Princeton University, told the Astronomical Society.

Mr. Menzel gave tentative results indicating the probable temperatures on the moon, Mars, and other planets. He said:

"Whatever the amount of water vapor present in our atmosphere, the indications are that the surface of the moon is definitely heated; probably when the sun is at the zenith the temperature reached must be well above that of boiling water and during the long night be far below the zero of our thermometer."

"The results indicate that the atmosphere of Mars does little to shield the surface, and that the temperature at the equator during the day may be as high as 20 or 25 degrees Centigrade, with a large fall during the night. It is certain that Saturn's temperature is higher than our earth's."

"For the two larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn, it is very definite that they radiate some heat of their own. If they were warmed only by the heat of the sun they would be 160 degrees to 190 degrees below zero Centigrade. We have, for Jupiter, obtained something less than 90 below zero Centigrade, while Saturn is hotter by some 20 degrees."

Canadian Mining Discussed

One of the greatest problems of this age is the problem of how the rocky parts of Canada may best be utilized for the benefit of mankind, said J. B. Tyrrell, consulting mining engineer of Toronto, in an address on "Mining in Canada," before the engineering section.

American universities, as well as Canadian, he said, can assist in the development of Canada, by giving a thorough training in mining and geology. He added:

Though Canada has developed into an important mining country, its mines are all situated in, or not far beyond the confines of, this southern border belt, and the vast country beyond is yielding practically nothing. Among the producing mines are the great nickel-copper mines of Sudbury, the chief source of the nickel supply of the world; the silver mines of Cobalt, perhaps the richest silver-bearing area of the world; the gold mines of Porcupine, which comprise three of the greatest gold mines of the world; together with important mica, feldspar and talc mines in Ontario; the asbestos mines of Quebec, the source of most of the asbestos of the world; the coal mines of Nova Scotia and Alberta; and the coal, copper, lead and gold mines of British Columbia.

There are doubtless many mines yet to be discovered in the southern border belt, in the vicinity of those already known and in active operation, but further north is a vast area which is still unoccupied and the mineral resources of which are yet undiscovered. Even when men penetrate into it, as they can do in Canada, they are unable to work there until they obtain a regular supply of provisions from the settled country to the south.

With transportation improvements the frontiersmen who are accustomed

to live on the borders of civilization, and to start the development of a country, continue to push farther into the wilderness.

Cobalt was in the middle of one of the finest white pine areas of northern Canada, and the lumbermen had been working on it for a long time since railway's construction and laborers discovered silver in it; and the Hollinger Mine, one of the great gold mines in the Porcupine district in northern Ontario, was right on a postage which had been used by fur traders for a century or more, and when the gold-bearing quartz veins which are now yielding gold so abundantly were discovered by the prospectors, they had already been polished by the moccasins of the traders and packers as they carried their furs down to Moose Factory on Hudson Bay, thence to be shipped to London.

Crop Effects Explained

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, speaking on the effect of one crop on another, said that grape-growers in Italy have known since early times that their vines thrive planted alongside certain trees on which they climb for support, but fail to thrive when planted beside other trees.

Generalizations that crops affect each other injuriously when grown together cannot be made, he said. While it is generally true that crops compete with each other for moisture and plant food, it is often times true that the effect of one crop on the soil makes the soil more favorable for others.

Co-operation between federal and state inspectors in inspecting nursery stock was recommended by Prof. Leonard Haseman, University of Missouri, state nursery inspector. He advised inspection of all stock in the fall or spring when it is dug from the ground, saying that this enables the inspector to know exactly what condition the stock grown by various men is in when ready to distribute.

Dr. B. W. Leiby of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in a paper on the subject of "Insect Polyembryony," described completely for the first time in the English language how as many as 2500 individual specimens of an insect are developed from a single egg laid by the parent mother.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES SOUGHT

Mrs. Fitzgerald Files Measure Proposing Convention of All the States in the Union

Calling of a National Constitutional Convention for the submission of amendments to the various states is asked in a resolution filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Representative-elect from Boston. This is the first measure filed with the Great and General Court of Massachusetts by a woman, although women have often been petitioners for legislation.

The resolution accompanies the petition of Joseph J. Leonard, a Boston lawyer, and applies to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a national convention. Mr. Leonard asserts that there are about 100 pending constitutional amendments, and that these could better be considered by a body convened for this special purpose and free of the blocs and partisan groups now dividing the membership of Congress.

Many Changes Sought

Among the amendments which are proposed for action by Congress and which would be taken up by the national convention are: fixing the time of the convening of Congress after its election; limitation of the number of members of the House; more direct method of nominating and electing the President and Vice-President; new inauguration date; whether amendments to the Constitution should be submitted to the voters within a state before legislative acceptance; executive veto of appropriation bill items; a definition of the police powers of the Nation in the prosecution of secret organizations subversive to establish government; the question of ratification of treaties by the Senate; whether in case of acts being declared unconstitutional by divided opinions of the Supreme Court, such may not be re-enacted subject to the veto power of the President; and if so, re-enacted or passed over the veto to be valid and binding; the granting to Congress of powers to legislate on the hours and conditions of labor of children in industrial employment; and the prohibition or limitation of state taxation of natural products, such as coal, oil, gas, the bulk of which producers are consumed by people living outside the boundaries of a state.

Mr. Leonard points out that there are needed amendments to the Constitution, and that the organic law of the Nation was adopted by delegates to a convention. This organic law contained the provision that upon the application by two-thirds of the states, through their legislatures, a constitutional convention could be called to consider all amendments.

Arguments for Project

In support of his petition, Mr. Leonard says: Such a convention could submit amendments by majority vote of its members. The two-thirds rule as to the House and Senate does not apply to the convention. But all amendments, whether submitted by the convention or Congress, are subject to approval by three-fourths of the states, either by ratification or by conventions within the state, as the one or other mode may be proposed by Congress, excepting that no state can be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent.

A national constitutional convention would attract the best business and professional talent in the American body, its deliberations would be free from many of the partisan rivalries and blocs now existing in Congress, proposed amendments would receive more studious consideration than in Congress and would probably be more skillfully drafted.

The framers of the Constitution, in providing for a convention method of submitting proposed amendments, must have had in mind that it was by their own deliberations. If the Federal Constitution is the wonderful document it has been so aptly and repeatedly described to be by modern statesmen, it is well to bear in mind that it was the product of a convention in which were assembled the great leaders of the people in a most critical period in our history; is it not reasonable to believe that another convention to be assembled nearly a century and a half after the drafting of this great document, would in its proposals accomplish some effort worthy of the example of its great predecessor?

The resolution is submitted to the General Court in the hope and belief that it will arouse public discussion on momentous issues and that Massachusetts may lead the way. In all human probability we are to have in the future a national constitutional convention. The present, with its many issues, is an opportune time for the legislatures of the several states to consider the wisdom of now making application for such an assembly.

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MANY PUBLIC BENEFITS SEEN IN TOWN OR COMMUNAL FORESTS

Cornell Professor Tells New England Conference They Will Reduce General Burden of Taxation

Reduction in the general burden of taxation, creation of a local supply of timber, provision of recreational areas and protection of community water supply and water courses are benefits to be derived from the establishment of town or communal forests, Ralph S. Hosmer, professor of forestry at Cornell University, today told the New England Forestry Congress at its session at the Massachusetts State House. The question of local forests and the relation between forests, forest protection, and recreation formed the subject matter of the morning session. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, discussed public forests and recreation, and Samuel T. Dana, forest commissioner of the State of Maine, pointed out the importance of the recreational side of forests in relation to the problem of providing proper protection against fires set by the carelessness of those taking advantage of the recreational facilities.

Recreational Value of Forests
Mr. Ayres described the details leading up to the passage of the Weeks Law for the purchase of forest land at the head of navigable waters, under which law \$13,000,000 have been expended and 700 square miles of the natural wonderland of the White Mountains have been set aside as a public playground. The underlying theme of his address was concerned with the fact that to emphasize the recreational value of setting aside forest areas was, and still is, heresy in the eyes of legislators.

In the years when this bill was under consideration, Mr. Ayres said, the attitude of Congress was represented largely by the declaration of Representative Joseph Cannon, who declared, "Not one cent for scenery." The economic argument had to be stressed, and the Weeks Law was, in fact, passed because it provided that the forests acquired should be for the protection of navigable streams.

Gradually, however, appreciation of the recreational phase of the question has crept in. This was found in the changed attitude of the United States Forest Service with the development of a recreational policy as applied to forestry. Under Col. Henry S. Graves, Mr. Ayres said, it was demonstrated that under wise management utilization and recreation may go hand in hand. It is a wise policy, he added, that recognizes the dominant value of forests and the thousands who visit the White Mountains every summer speak stronger than anything else for the value and public appreciation of a policy which recognizes the recreational value of public reservation and sensibly merges it with a proper utilitarian program.

Town Forestry Question
In taking up the question of the town forests, Mr. Hosmer said:

The town forests may help to fill the local community chest. It offers an easy way of providing a definite source of revenue for specific things that make for the welfare of that community. That it can do these things has been conclusively proved by the experience of certain European town forests, particularly those of some of the Swiss cities.

For the United States, however, the European town forest system is not fitted. Political, social and economic conditions differ, trees and climate are not the same. But the fundamentals are the same. In Europe the communal forest has a background running into past centuries, in many cases established primarily to supply a need for fuel, and as they have developed supplying other needs and returning revenue to the community.

In America the problem is different. It is to utilize waste or otherwise unproductive land belonging to or acquired by the town, in such a way that it will produce revenue that will serve to protect local water supply and supply recreation. In many Swiss towns the revenue from the forest goes to support some quasi-public institution and reduce the burden of public taxation for that purpose.

The local industries of an American town may not at all resemble those of Switzerland, or Germany, or France. But our wood-using mills must have raw materials. If it is not obtainable within a reasonable distance the plant is likely to shut down and move elsewhere. It is for the benefit of the town to keep such industries and although the town forest may not supply all the local timber needs it can supplement the supply and return an income to the common fund.

There is a very definite need for the town forest in the United States. Our supply of standing timber is rapidly diminishing. The consumer pays for a long haul across the continent. Local supplies are imperatively needed. Timber must be grown for the future and in such a program the town forest has a unique part.

No other class of public forest comes

FEDERAL LAND BANK BUSINESS INCREASES
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29.—With loans aggregating \$10,088,050 approved during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and with a total of \$22,510,395 out in loans at present, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, which serves all New England and New York, has had in 1922 the greatest volume of business since it was organized in 1916, according to the annual report which, was made public today.

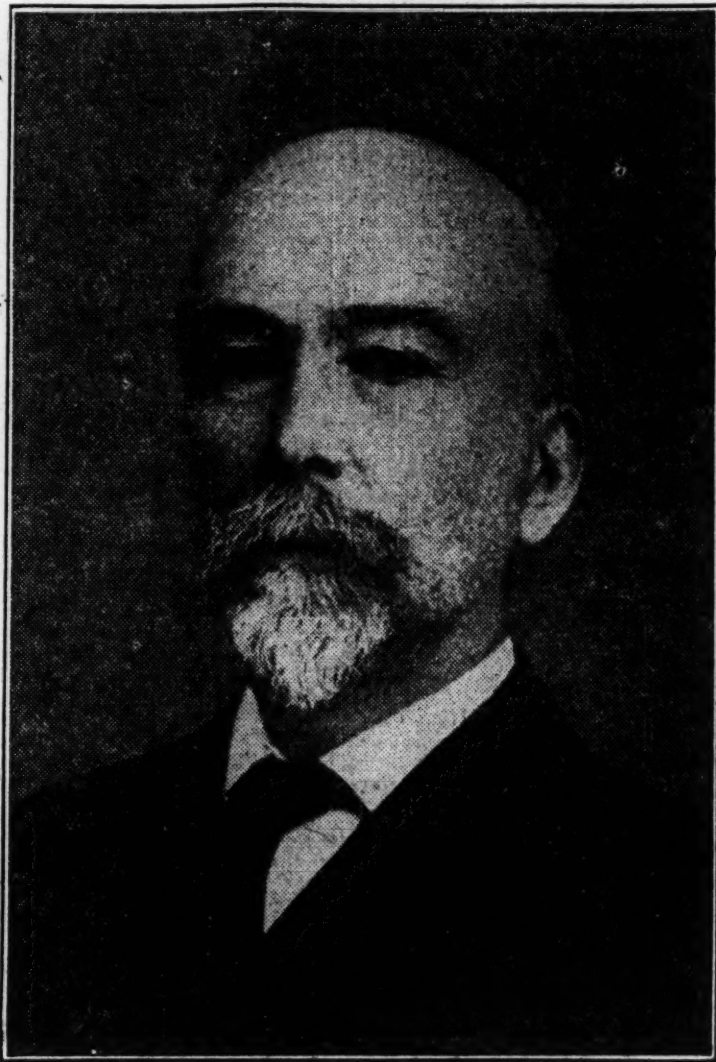
In their recent fiscal year, 4308 applications for \$16,535,150 were received, and of the 3765 applications passed by the executive committee, 14.3 per cent were rejected. During this period 3713 farms, covering 499,974 acres, were appraised. During October and November applications for more than \$5,000,000 were filed, making the two largest months in this respect since the bank started.

BERLIN TAXES GLUTTONY
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A tax on gluttony is the latest method of raising funds to be devised by the municipality of Berlin. Gluttony is defined in the regulations as excessive consumption of food or drink, and the fact of excess is determined by the cost of the meal. The cost of eating in excess of this amount will be taxed at the rate of 25 per cent.

so close to the people. The appeal of the town forest is positive and direct. Every citizen can justly feel that he is a part owner. Helping to establish a town forest offers a tangible outlet for the desire to do something to relieve the national timber shortage. It gives to everyone a chance to have a personal stake in the game. If we who are especially interested in forestry can but convince our neighbors, each in his own locality, the town forest will no longer be a problem. Town forests can be and will be an established fact.

Study of Energy Sources Urged by Noted Scholar

Waste in almost every department of national life was graphically pictured by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, editor of Science Service, Washington, who spoke on "An Inventory of the World's Sources of Energy." The sources of coal, oil and gas are



William M. Davis

Professor Emeritus of Geology at Harvard University, Who Gave an Interesting Lecture Dealing With the Grand Cañon of the Colorado at a Public Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Yesterday.

rapidly being used up by lavish exploitation, he said, and urged conservation if civilization is not to come to the end of its fuel supply.

H. T. Newcomb, general solicitor of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in another meeting, summoned all to a renewed confidence in the fundamentals of politics and economics.

The council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science passed a resolution asking reciprocity between the United States and Canada in a program of protecting seal herds, whales and other marine mammals, and of conserving national park areas.

At the association's general session last night Prof. W. M. Davis, Harvard University, told the story of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, illustrating his address with views. In the future, he said, the cañon constantly would become deeper and wider.

Efforts being made to conserve the natural advantages of wild life, natural power, waterways, were told by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Babson Institute, Wellesley, in a paper on "Conservation of American Economic Independence."

In the symposium on "Humanizing Knowledge," the fact of certain public opposition to the theory of evolution was emphasized by Dr. James Harvey Robinson, New School of Social Research, New York, to show the gap which separates scientific thought from popular thought. Other speakers who followed told the need of bridging this gap, among them being Mrs. Mary Hunter Austin, the first novelist ever to address a meeting at such a conference.

REPEAL OF THE 2.75 BEER LAW SOUGHT
Repeal of the useless statute on the books of Massachusetts known as the "2.75 beer law," and declaration by the Commonwealth that any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating, is asked in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives by

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John C. Brimblecom, Representative from Newton.

The two and three-quarters law purports to declare that beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume is non-intoxicating. According to the terms of the statute, then, manufacture and sale of this beverage is permitted in the Commonwealth. The law, however, is nullified by the Volstead Act and is nothing more than printing in the statute books of the State. The 2.75 beer bill was adopted in 1920 on referendum with a plurality of a few thousand for it.

It is expected that the liquor interests will use the Brimblecom bill as a basis for propaganda in the form of another of their attacks on prohibition. They will, it is anticipated, place their chief reliance on the argument that the people defeated the state Volstead code at the last election. The state Legislature, however, is preponderantly dry and there is little prospect that any wet program will gain headway.

PRAGUE NOW AN AERIAL CENTER

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 1.—The development of commercial aviation in central Europe promises to make of this city an aerial clearing house for the traffic between western and eastern Europe. The Franco-Ru-

WOMAN ATTAINS PROMINENCE IN ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Author and Publisher, Devotes Efforts to Train Teachers in Nature Study

"My only digression from work in the field of science," said Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, secretary of the American Nature-Study Society and one of the foremost women scientists, at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "was an excursion in the light fantastic realm of romance, when I felt the call to be a 'great authoress' and wrote my first—and only—novel. The name of it? Well, I am not exactly ashamed of it, although of course it was not up to the standard of my works on nature-study. I called it 'Confessions to a Heathen Idol,' and I had a mighty fine time writing it, too. I let my imagination have a free fling, and wrote just what I wanted to for once. My book had a large sale, splendid for those days; but of course it is out of print now."

After a genuine chuckle at the reminiscence of her one digression from the world of facts, Mrs. Comstock went on to tell of her more serious work in natural science.

Student of Nature
Mrs. Comstock's work in scientific fields for the last 30 years has entitled her to a noted position. For years she was a student of entomology and nature study. Since 1896, when she was first selected as one of the few women who at that time were able to teach the subject, she has been a lecturer and teacher of nature study at Cornell University, and she is now retiring as professor of rural education and nature study.

Her chief interest during these years of service has been in training other teachers for work in nature study; many of the graduates of her course are now professors, or teachers in universities and secondary schools in the United States, or are engaged in scientific research for the Government or private corporations. In her summer courses, Mrs. Comstock has trained hundreds of teachers for grade work in the elementary schools.

Her work with teachers of nature study resulted in publication of several books on the subject by Mrs. Comstock; viz.—The Pet Book, How to Keep Bees, The Ways of the Six-footed, and the Handbook of Nature Study. Mrs. Comstock is also the editor of the Nature Study Review magazine, published in Ithaca, and of many leaflets and pamphlets on the subject.

Publications Aid Teachers
All of these publications were written with the express desire to aid the teachers to become more proficient in their work with the children. With her husband, Mrs. Comstock has founded the Comstock Publishing Company, which prints booklets and drawing books on nature for children, to help them better to understand what the teachers are working to teach them.

In following the great success of the Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity for men interested in all or any of the branches of science, Mrs. Comstock conceived the idea that

a similar society for women would be advantageous in getting them together to exchange ideas and to broaden their scope of learning. Therefore, in 1921 she founded the Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women's Fraternity, which



Mrs. Anna B. Comstock

Author of Nature Study Book and Speaker at A. A. S. Convention

is meeting with as great success as the men's society has had.

Mrs. Comstock gives the credit for her greater interest in entomology to her husband, professor and founder of that department at Cornell University. Professor Comstock was the first man to found such a department in the United States, and his work has become noted along these lines. Dr. Leland Howard and Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, who worked with Mr. Hoover at Washington, D. C., were two of Professor Comstock's early students. In their speeches at the banquet of the Nature-Study Society at the Hotel Bellevue, Thursday evening, they told of their early work with Professor Comstock.

Commission of the Rock River (Ill.) Conference.

Ernest Schupbach of the Boston organization will tell about the new home of the state association. The educational side of apprenticeship will be considered by Robert O. Small, Director of Vocational Education in Massachusetts. The work of the Boston Building Congress on seasonal unemployment and apprenticeship will be the subject of W. Stanley Parker.

The convention opens Wednesday at 10 a. m. After the president's address by Henry B. Kelley of Boston, there will be a business session. Election of new officers, representatives to the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PREFERRED TO PLAN FOR WORLD PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

and then "refuse to do our part," letting the understandings and arrangements be carried out by others. "If we meet with the other nations of the earth to consider their world problems," he said, "we must bear our part subsequently in carrying out their solution. We must do our share in executing the understandings and agreements arrived at. In good faith there can be no escape from this conclusion."

Senator Johnson declared it would be utterly impossible for the conference to arrive at a definite solution of the world's economic problems without solving at the same time some of its political ills.

"Let us make no mistake therefore, about what this amendment means according to its terms," Senator Johnson added. "It means that every ill that Europe now is suffering from, every problem there existing, every dismal situation, every wrong and injury, shall be brought into the City of Washington at our request, at our instance, and upon our invitation, for solution and that we undertake thereafter because we are the leaders of the movement, whatever is essential to rewrite Europe's present story. "If the language of the amendment does not mean this, it means nothing at all."

"I prefer a league of nations with some rules of procedure, with the members bound by some preliminary agreement, to this general omnibus endeavor which has neither limitations nor specifications."

Says Credit Would Be Subject

Senator Johnson contended that the United States, despite the fact that its troops are on the Rhine and its observer sits on the reparations commission, is not "officially in Europe" and that those there "do not bind this country either morally or legally to any particular course."

"The logic of the position assumed seems to be that in as much as we commit a little wrong, we'll cure it by a greater," he added.

Attacking any proposal to "underwrite reparations to France or any other country," Senator Johnson declared that the Conference could not escape the question of extending additional credit to Europe.

LINCOLN HOLIDAY PROPOSED

Observance of Feb. 12, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, as a legal holiday is provided for in a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Max Henry Newman.

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BETTER WAGE SOUGHT FOR BRUSH INDUSTRY

Recommendations for an increase in the minimum wage of workers of all classes in the brush industry in Massachusetts under the minimum wage law are made by the Minimum Wage Commission of the State Department of Labor and Industries and will be the subject of a public hearing on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10:30 a. m. in Room 472 at the State House.

The wage board for this occupation has submitted a unanimous report for a minimum rate of \$13.92 a week for men employed a year or more in the industry, and \$9.60 and \$12 for beginners, according to their experience. On an hourly scale these rates represent 20, 25, and 29 cents, compared with the existing rate of 15½ cents an hour for experienced women, and 10 cents an hour for all others.

ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29.—A zoning ordinance that is likely to revolutionize the building industry in this city was unanimously passed by the City Council at its last meeting of the year. Mayor Leonard expressed his pleasure over the action and is expected to sign it immediately. It will divide the city into seven districts and three major divisions, residential, business, and industrial.

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Fur Lined Overcoats—reduced to \$149
Fur Lined Overcoats—reduced to \$269
Fur Lined Overcoats—reduced to \$295
Fur Lined Overcoats—reduced to \$450
(Second Floor)

PAINTERS TO HEAR DEMOCRACY TALK

Convention of State Society to Be Held in Boston

"The World Sweep of Democracy and What Is in the Background of the Worker's Mind" will be discussed by Prof. David D. Vaughan of Boston University School of Theology, at the thirty-second annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts to be held in Horticultural Hall next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Professor Vaughan was for seven years chairman of the Social Service

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Dame Fashion's Rule in Igloo and Tepee of Northwestern Canada

Civilization's Demand for More and More Furs Changes Life and Thought of Trappers

BOUNTIFUL nature protects the creatures of the wild against the enemies of their own kind with power, speed, similarity of color to surroundings, or cunning, and only against "men hunters" is this protection futile. Animals are also protected against the changes of the seasons, and where the winter is cold and long, the fur covering is proportionately heavy and dense, dark for the denizens of the heavy timber country, and white for those of the tundra, and the vast stretches of the icy coast region of the polar seas.

Eskimos and Indians in the olden days killed fur-bearing animals only for their needs, eating the flesh, and using the fur for wearing apparel and tent coverings. Feeling instinctively that the unnecessary killing of animals was wrong, they begged forgiveness from the slain animals, calling them their friends, and explaining to them, that necessity forced them to do what they had done.

Economic Persuasion

With the coming of civilization and agriculture, the timbered area grew smaller and the fur bearers soon migrated or were caught, and when Dame Fashion decreed that furs were to be used, not only for warmth, but for decoration, during all seasons, the traders went forth into the wilds to induce the natives to bring in more pelts, bribing medicine men and chiefs to overcome the reluctance of the hunters in killing game for fur only.

Today the natives have become so dependent on the white man's trade goods, that trapping in excess of their own needs has become a necessity for their very existence. But falls, snares, deadfalls, bows and arrows and spears were formerly the means of capturing the animals, to which the white man added steel traps, poison and long range rifles, and with the intimate knowledge of the animals' habits, the hunters and trappers seldom fail to bag their game.

With the ever increasing demand for fur, game is becoming scarce, and furs are steadily rising in value. As the bison vanished from the plains, as the elk is near extinction, as the musk ox has retreated in pitiful small numbers to the most inaccessible places of the Barrens, as the sea otter and sable marten are so scarce, that their fur is worth more than gold of like weight, so will other noble fur bearers vanish, if fashion does not turn elsewhere for adornments.

A District Trapped Out
The professional trapper thinks of fur only in terms of dollars, and when a district is trapped out, he moves on. The amount of fur caught during the winter sea on solely depends on the physical ability of the trapper to endure hardships and the value of a season's catch often runs into thousands of dollars. It takes years to bring game back into a district that has been trapped out, and with thousands of hunters after game to the very edge of the world, only fur farming and protective laws will assure the survival of many species of fur bearers.

A Louchoux Indian, trapping east of MacPherson on the Arctic Coast, caught 120 white foxes last winter, besides other game, which he shot or found in his fox traps. The foxes alone netted him \$4200, while a white trapper, C. Norberg, trapping at Baillie Island in the Arctic, came out with a catch of white foxes valued at \$15,000. Charles Klinkenberg, a Dane, who has lived in the Arctic for 40 years, takes in 1000 white fox pelts at his trading post yearly, and as white foxes are fashionable, and have increased in value from \$10 to \$50 within three years, the Arctic fox will soon be as scarce as the sable and sea otter.

Fur posts, 100 to 1500 miles from a telegraph line, pay, during the winter season, the last prevailing fall prices, and a few years ago, when fur prices came tumbling down at the spring sales, traders on the Mackenzie paid \$5 and \$6 for muskrat skins, when they brought only 50 to 75 cents on the open market.

Marten and mink, two years ago, fell to one-tenth of their former value, and the Indians, who cannot understand these fluctuations, have lost all faith in the white man's honesty and call all fur dealers "liars" now.

Millions of Hair Seals
Since the pelagic treaty was made, the hair seals of the Alaskan Islands have increased more than 100 per cent, and although the American Government supplies from 20,000 to 30,000 hides yearly to the market, the herds are expected to reach the 3,000,000 mark by 1926, when the present pelagic treaty expires.

The natives of the north wear the furs that stand the hardest wear, and wolverine is the most prized fur among Eskimos, as they trim their parka hoods with it on account of the hairs shedding water, or rather the moisture of respiration.

The wolverine is the greatest enemy of the trapper, and an Indian will often give up a trapline, when he finds a wolverine on his trail. The animal follows his tracks, visiting all the traps, eating or tearing up everything caught in them, besides breaking into the camps, from which it carries away utensils and food alike, defiling what it cannot carry or what is nailed down.

Wolves, up to recent times, were never killed by Indians, as, according to their belief, the spirits of the departed inhabited the bodies of the wolves. When they came too close to the camp the Indians would throw a firebrand or a rock at them, and would use a rifle only if the dogs were attacked or a child was in danger. If the wolf was killed, the rifle was considered useless afterward and thrown away.

Bounties for Wolves
For this reason wolves have increased to such numbers, that next to

men they are now the greatest menace to fur bearers, and a bounty of \$25 is paid by the Canadian Government for each one killed, which makes wolf hunting, considering the additional price paid for the hide, a remunerative business. Incidentally, this may be the reason that the Indians are beginning to doubt, whether the spirits really inhabit the wolves' bodies.

From reports received from the north, the caribou were plentiful this fall, which means, that the Indians are well fed, and strong enough to make long trips, following the traplines. So Christmas, when the Indians come to the fur posts, finds great bales of fur unrolled and feasting on white man's food lasts for days and nights, alternating with sleep between the warm caribou skins, until money and credit are exhausted. After New Year's Day the hunting parties return to the trapping grounds, where they stay, until the ice begins to break up on rivers and lakes.

Colin Fraser, an independent fur trader from Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska came to Edmonton last February with 6750 muskrats, 90 marten, 90 mink, 78 beaver, six bear, five otter, four lynx, one silver fox, four cross foxes, seven red foxes, one wolverine and 64 ermine.

Midwinter Journeys

This was the fur taken in at two trading posts during the fore part of winter. Formerly a winter's fur catch was brought to market after the break-up of the ice in spring, but the incessant demand of fur dealers made it necessary to bring out the fur during winter, although the cost of a dogteam and musher is from \$25 to \$50 a day. A dog team with five dogs carries about 350 pounds of fur, a week's food for the driver and about 75 frozen white fish or inconnues for dog feed. To take Colin Fraser's fur train for an example; the party, consisting of six dog teams and as many drivers, left Chipewyan with the temperature 42 degrees below zero, and with 13 inches of new snow on the Athabaska. Trail had to be broken for the dogs all the way to the railroad, a distance of 200 miles, and mushing for 10 hours a day, making camp in the evening, wherever darkness overtook them, was a strenuous undertaking even for these Northerners.

The furs are packed in bundles of from 50 to 100 pounds each, the coarser furs forming a covering for the best ones, and great care is taken to protect them against fire and water, and—when nearing civilization—thieves. Twenty-two dog teams came into McMurray last February with 36 hours, and the aggregate value of the fur amounted to more than \$100,000. Stiff from cold, frostbitten, these men from the north reach civilization, to dispose of the furs and taste the pleasures and comforts of the city, to return in a few days to the trading posts in the wilderness with goods most needed, until the summer boats bring in the regular supplies.

My lady will have furs. It is a long Asia. It is the port of call for all boats traveling through those waters. The town lies on a flat plain, with low hills to the east. During the summer the soil is baked to a yellowish brown under the blazing sun. It sprawls along the water front for a mile, with a fringe of sun-browned white and yellow houses. The quay is little better than a black alley, where children play and swim in the water, and the women squat on the door steps.

With the Tommies

Back of this street runs several other thoroughfares where are to be found such shops as the Greeks and Turks can maintain. "Bars" of various classes flourish for the accommodation of the British Tommy, with their graphophones and wheezy automatic organs. The dark and not very clean shops resemble the poorer class of second-hand stores in America. Strolling troupes of donkeys heavily laden with baskets, droves of similarly laden camels coming from the interior, goats, sheep, cats, dogs and the omnipresent small boot-black congregate the streets.

At the southern extremity of the town there is an old Turkish fort once manned with Krupp guns, but now rusty and out of commission. Now the British occupy the place. Their headquarters, however, lie at the opposite end of the town. A great brick barn-like building is their G. H. Q. where a rather small force was on duty during July.

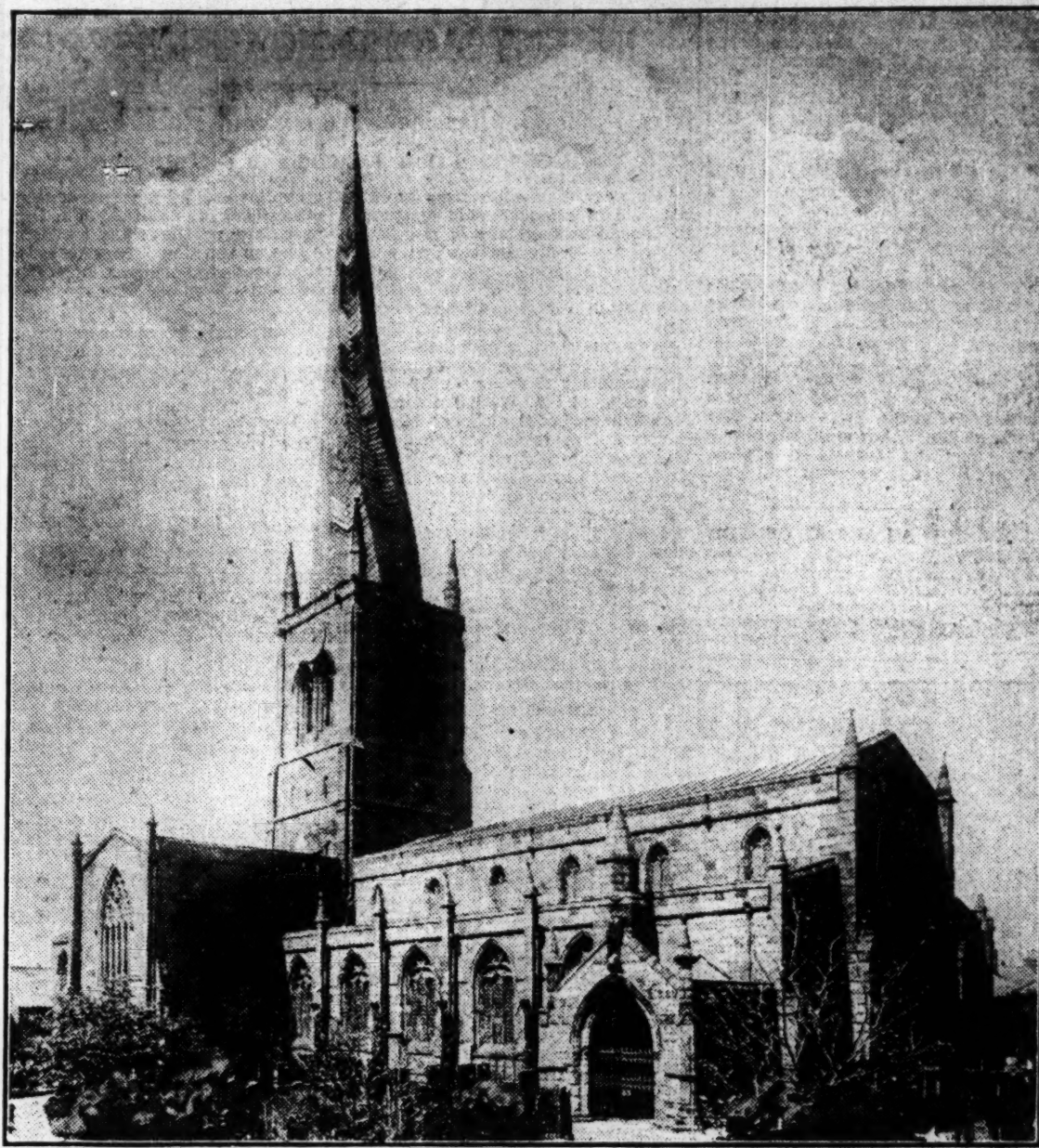
After much reconnoitering we obtained the services of an Englishman regarding whose business we never learned the real nature. He seemed to be in a constant state of anticipation of future success. He knew of three Ford machines, all of which were slightly out of order but he was confident that one of them could be repaired in a few days. So we were forced to cultivate patience and patronize the London Bar and await developments. "Tomorrow" seems to be the watchword of all citizens of Chanak. But eventually the Ford "fiver" did appear, gayly equipped with a serviceable sun-shade top, a picnic dinner and three lucky Turks who shared the honors of chauffeurs. We gave a friendly lift to an English mine prospector, and with hopeful hearts set out for the historic plain of Ilium. The road wound over the dusty plain, past native threshing fields, small dirty villages, some of them in ruins from the war, and forests of valonia oak and olive orchards. Rocks and ruins appeared more frequently as we progressed and finally we were treated to the American experience of a tire puncture. This caused a great commotion among the triumvirate of chauffeurs. With the help of divers instruments they mended it, and with frequent subsequent applications of a small hand pump it was able to navigate the rest of the journey.

The Dugouts of Gallipoli
Across the narrow, swift flowing channel we could see the brown stretch of the peninsula of Gallipoli, and with the aid of field glasses we located old dugouts and half submerged bulks of both English and Turkish war vessels.

After several hours there emerged in the blue distance the misty plains on which Troy stood. We passed the small half-abandoned village of Hell-ell, whose crumbling walls now harbor hundreds of long-legged black and white cranes. Soon we crossed a muddy little creek which proved to be the once sanguine stream of the Simois. Its bed could only be traced by the long line of straggling trees. As we began to ascend the high ground said to form the high ramparts of King Priam's city, an eagle flew low above us as if to herald our approach, and then we discerned the

pare the two great historic events, ancient and modern, which occurred there. We obtained passage on a small Greek boat, and we left Constantinople on a late afternoon, a very select party of two, a friend from the Pacific coast and myself. Sailing over the lovely sea of Marmora, we entered the deep blue waters of the narrow Dardanelles during the night, and the following morning brought us to Chanak, also called Dardanelles. This small, dingy Turco-Greek town commands the entrance to the important waterway which is the commercial and military link between Europe and

men they are now the greatest menace to fur bearers, and a bounty of \$25 is paid by the Canadian Government for each one killed, which makes wolf hunting, considering the additional price paid for the hide, a remunerative business. Incidentally, this may be the reason that the Indians are beginning to doubt, whether the spirits really inhabit the wolves' bodies. From reports received from the north, the caribou were plentiful this fall, which means, that the Indians are well fed, and strong enough to make long trips, following the traplines. So Christmas, when the Indians come to the fur posts, finds great bales of fur unrolled and feasting on white man's food lasts for days and nights, alternating with sleep between the warm caribou skins, until money and credit are exhausted. After New Year's Day the hunting parties return to the trapping grounds, where they stay, until the ice begins to break up on rivers and lakes. Colin Fraser, an independent fur trader from Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska came to Edmonton last February with 6750 muskrats, 90 marten, 90 mink, 78 beaver, six bear, five otter, four lynx, one silver fox, four cross foxes, seven red foxes, one wolverine and 64 ermine.



The Crooked Spire of the Church of All Saints, Chesterfield, Shows Effects of Five Centuries of Sunshine and Rain

Three Turks and Two Americans Visit Windy Troy in a Ford

IN CONSTANTINOPLE we took the American Express into our confidence regarding a trip to ancient Troy. We were advised to go direct to Chanak by boat and to find at that town a conveyance to the Trojan plain which lies 30 miles or more to the south and is easily reached by a wagon road stretching along the shore of the Dardanelles to the extreme point of land near which stands the small Turkish village of Kum Kale. At this point the French landed in the year 1915 of the World War, but finding the position untenable, they crossed to Gallipoli and joined the British. It was interesting and surprising to observe the short distance between these two points of land and to count

three mount-like elevations known as ancient Hissarlik now generally believed to be the site of the ancient Homeric city.

In Admiral Webb's Party
It chanced that the British admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet, Admiral Webb, in company with an escort of British colonels and aides, was visiting Troy on that day. With him as guide was Mr. Calvert, an English gentleman who owns a farm in the vicinity and has a better knowledge of the excavations than any other man living there today. His uncle had worked in the excavations in company with Dr. Schliemann and Dr. Dörpfelt of Berlin. Admiral Webb invited us to join their party and we were able to enjoy the explanations of Mr. Calvert.

It is said that one can recognize the traces of nine distinct cities lying in confusion on this small height. We first entered a so-called gate, passed the foundations of an ancient tower and came upon the traces of a small Roman amphitheater built eight centuries after Priam's day. A short distance beyond lay a massive wall built of huge blocks of stone carefully fitted together without the use of mortar and sloping inward from a very wide base. Another gate known as the postern gate is called the entrance gate of the Homeric City. Its corner stones were worn smooth by the passage of numerous flocks of sheep in and out of the old city. A confused mass of broken blocks of marble was called the site of a temple of Athens.

From the wall we enjoyed a magnificent view across the plain to the blue sea beyond, where once stood the "black huts" of the Greeks with their ships beyond, and along the shore line stood several mounds of earth visible far out to sea, the so-called mounds of Achilles, Patroclus, and Ajax. Four miles from the mainland rise the rocky shores of Tenedos, the island to which the Greeks withdrew after the building of the wooden horse.

Still further away rise the dim shores of the islands of Samothrace, Imbros, Chios, and Athos, their rocky slopes clothed in soft anemist and rose shades in the distance. Away to the eastern horizon was the beautiful Mt. Ida, whither the "plus Aeneas" directed his steps bearing his father on his shoulders when the morning star shone over the heights in the cool serene dawn.

What impresses the visitor most is the desolation. The small village of Kum Kale is very primitive with only a few weak Turkish fortifications. Nestling amid a growth of scrubby oaks it is scarcely detected by the observer. A part of the plain is under meager cultivation. Camels and donkeys straggle here and there over the fields.

We lingered till sunset dreaming over the stirring account of the Homeric poems written 800 years B. C. and the siege of Gallipoli in the year 1915 A. D. Modern trenches were everywhere visible in the ancient citadel. With no protecting fortifications of any kind, the British soldiers landed there in a low open amphitheater. While shot and shell rained down upon them from all directions they made their advance up the open heights, dug themselves in the earth and grimly held their ground for more than a year. They kept concentrated there a great Turkish force, thus preserving safe from attack Mesopotamia and the Caucasus. So one tries to believe that their heroic sacrifice was not made in vain.

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Again the Twisted Spire of Chesterfield Needs Propping

Crookedness, the Subject of Curiosity for Many Years, Investigated by Ecclesiastical Architects

EVERY traveler through Derbyshire by the Midland Railway of England, knows the twisted and crooked spire on the church of All Saints, Chesterfield. It stands 228 feet high, a landmark for many miles around, and if it were not remarkable for its crookedness it would be by reason of its being the largest example in England of a spire of timber and lead.

But the twist or crookedness of the spire is the great thing about Chesterfield, which catches the eye of every observer. The spire is octagonal in design, and the lead is applied in diagonally placed parallelograms, and so arranged as to divide each of the eight sides into two distinct and channelled planes. The top of the spire itself actually leans seven feet ten inches from the perpendicular of its base toward the south, and four feet four inches toward the west.

At the present time considerable alarm is being felt in Chesterfield, because the crooked spire is in danger of collapsing, and plans for restoration have been put in hand—restoration, that is, of decayed parts, and not of the perpendicular.

Various wild theories have been advanced to account for the crookedness in the Chesterfield spire. Some theorists state that the crookedness is an optical illusion, due to the way in which the lead is placed, but the measurements of ecclesiastical architects, as in the recent examination, have disproved that case.

The crookedness is there; how did it come about? It would be absurd to believe that the spire was intentionally built that way; the eccentricity is due to causes operating since the spire was put up toward the close of the fourteenth century. Lighting has been suggested, but there is no trace of lighting on its surface.

The fact is that the spire is built of timber—a labyrinth of timber—covered with lead. When the framework was put up the wood was insufficiently seasoned, and insecurely riveted, and today one can see where the joints have given way and where warping has taken place. Five hundred years of sun, heating an almost "green" timber, combined with the pressure of a heavy weight of lead, sufficiently explain the curious twist which sets every traveler through Chesterfield thinking.

It is the fact that the timbers are most displaced and twisted on the south side, where they are most exposed to the rays of the sun. It is the fact also that the leaning out of the perpendicular is greater now than it was in 1817, when fears were entertained as to the safety of the crooked spire, and a thorough examination of it was made. The spire has been in

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Announces the Lowest Prices of the Season on Strictly New and Fashionable Winter Coats.
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LUXURIOUS FUR TRIMMINGS
Beaver Kit Fox Squirrel Dyed Wolf Black Caracul

The Planters Hotel Goes

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10 (Special).—The Planters Hotel of this city is to close its doors and the location of "more than a century of hospitality" is to be occupied by an office building.

Thus passes a tavern that has been a part of the history of the middle west. Generation after generation of southern planters made it their second home. It was a gathering place of the old-time river masters. It was the lodging house of presidents, and every governor of almost all the midwest states have known and tasted its hospitality. It was of this house that Charles Dickens wrote in his "American Notes" that "We went to a large hotel, called the Planter's House.... There were a great many boarders in it, and as many lights sparkled and glistened from the windows down into the street below, when we drove up, as if it had been illuminated on some occasion of rejoicing.... Dining alone with my wife, in our own room, I counted 14 dishes on the table at once."

It may be that Dickens' allusion to the bare walls aroused the proprietors to the absence of art, for now, in the dismantling of the old tavern, many rare works of art will have to be housed elsewhere. The hotel will close its doors on the first day of the new year.

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REDUCTION OF TAXES PLANNED BY MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

Farmers Oppose Road Building Program—Labor Fights Against State Police Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Taxation legislation with marked downward tendencies will be the outstanding issue at nearly every state assembly session in the middle west when the legislators are called to their respective capitals early in January.

On platforms urging downward revision many of the legislators won their seats in their assemblies and all other measures will be made subordinate to this. There is scheduled to come up more legislation intended to benefit agriculture in the way of rural credit and co-operative marketing bills; then extensive road building programs are to be considered and the usual bills offered by Capital and Labor, health bills, and the like perhaps treated in some new way.

A special legislative tax commission was appointed in Michigan by the 1921 Legislature to devise ways of bolstering up that State's revenue without further burdening the present sources. To this end the 1923 Legislature will be asked to consider not only enactment of laws providing for new sources of taxation revenue, but to reduce the burden of taxation on real property.

Michigan Taxes Reduced
A state corporation tax enacted in 1921 has been partly responsible for reducing Michigan taxes about \$3,000,000 the last year. This measure netted the State about \$6,000,000 and the farmers are in favor of extending it still further to take in more corporations. A state income tax is likewise being supported by the farmers in Michigan, as in many other middle states, largely due to the fact perhaps that this form of taxation has been advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In Michigan, as in other of the states in the middle west, a proposal advanced by the farmers imposing a tax on gasoline is meeting with vigorous opposition among automobile manufacturers and motor clubs. In Indiana this idea is advanced to get more revenue for road building.

In Iowa, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Illinois and other states where taxation is to get the right-of-way it is proposed to repeal or lower personal property taxes offsetting this by the income tax. In these states assemblymen have declared against any scheme which has for its object a purpose to increase the amount to be collected, and for measures which are intended to achieve a lessening of the tax, especially to the farmer.

Farmers Against Road Plan
With the largest road building program contemplated for 1923 highway construction, sentiment does not seem to have waned. Opposition continues from agricultural communities which never have favored construction, although road enthusiasts claim that many farm sections are changing over, especially now that pavements have been introduced. A bill will be offered in Illinois which is favored by Gov. Len Small, calling for an election on a road bond issue necessary

to complete a 5,000-mile program undertaken by the State several years ago on which already \$60,000,000 has been spent and which is said to require about that much more for completion. Kansas, Iowa and a number of other states will offer bills making a more liberal road-making policy.

The tenantry problem is slated to get legislation for relief of agriculture in a number of states. In Illinois a bill is being prepared to be introduced to govern the Chicago Board of Trade—a measure taken in support of the co-operative marketing of grain and advocated since the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was refused membership in the board.

Labor Fights State Police
Women in Illinois will again try for an eight-hour work day law. Labor and Capital are both directing much attention toward the outcome of the situation in Kansas where the Industrial Court law is to be put on trial. The new Governor is pledged to take the teeth out of the measure while the Legislature, it is said, will oppose a radical change. A number of states will introduce state police laws. Illinois will capitalize the Herin atrocities as an evidence of the need for such a constabulary. Efforts will be made on the other hand by Labor in states where recognition has been given to such a measure to repeal the law.

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois and the Attorney-General will again seek legislation intended to strengthen federal prohibition enforcement laws. Other middle states are expected to enact measures in compliance with President Harding's recent enforcement program.

A number of middle states contemplate getting together on uniform blue sky laws. Home rule measures, banking laws, and soldiers bonus bills are to come up.

which the formalities prescribed on April 1, 1921, were canceled.

Full Satisfaction Given
Where the Baptist communities have acted according to the law, the Ministry and the authorities have given full satisfaction in cases where the complaints were well founded. But the Ministry cannot be held responsible for hardships endured by the Baptists if they do not bring them to the notice of the Rumanian authorities, who alone are competent to take action.

Considering the great publicity given in the British and American press on the subject of alleged persecution of Baptists in Rumania, the fact is surprising that the Baptist communities appealed to the Cultus Ministry only in 53 cases. In 36 cases the Baptists obtained full satisfaction, in 17 cases the investigations are still proceeding. But it must be pointed out that in four of them the events complained of occurred in the military zones on the Hungarian and Russian borders, where military necessities make a certain restriction of rights otherwise granted imperative.

Of the 21 cases of supposed persecution of the Baptists in Rumania, quoted by the Baptist and Reflector in its issue of July 13, 1922, nine cases have never been brought to the notice of the Cultus Ministry. Of these nine cases, six cannot under any circumstances be considered as acts of persecution by the non-Baptist population and still less by the authorities.

Mistakes Admitted
The Rumanian Government is far from denying that no mistakes had ever been committed by the local authorities in their attitude toward the Baptists, or excesses by members of other churches. But the causes of

these happenings can be found in the following:

1. Those converted to the Baptist church almost invariably disregard the Law LIII, of 1868, which is still in force in Transylvania and the Banat, and do not declare their change of religion to the heads of the churches they leave. Hence, their conversion is not recognized as legal, either by the authorities of their former religion, or by the Government.

2. In many communities the church service is held in private residences, a practice which was prohibited by the Rumanian Government in 1921.

3. Religious propaganda for getting new adepts is not always a serious, positive preaching of Christian doctrine, but in many cases it consists of violent and biased attacks against the Greek-Orthodox or Catholic churches and their priests, a fact which arouses strong resentment among the non-Baptists, and often violent reactions which cannot always be prevented in time by the authorities.

The Rumanian Government has always taken and will continue to take all the necessary steps to assure the freedom of all religious beliefs, and to insure the punishment of those guilty of disturbing the public order. But the Rumanian Government requires from all an unconditional respect of the laws and regulations of the country.

BOOKBINDERS HAVE CLEAR LABOR SKIES
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—"There is no suggestion of labor trouble in the bookbinding industry in New York today," said Judge Alfred E. Ommen, general counsel for the National and Local Bookbinders' Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following a meeting of the local organization here.

The statement was of particular interest because the local association was formed primarily to handle labor troubles and because of its activity last year to that end.

"The general condition of the industry was never in a more wholesome and tranquil state," Judge Ommen declared. "The men are satisfied with their work and with their wages and the employers seem to be equally well satisfied."

The local association has both open-shop and closed-shop divisions which meet each week, and the general association holds a regular meeting once a month.

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Michigan's University Hall to Be Replaced by Humanities Building

ANN ARBOR (Special Correspondence)—The University of Michigan campus is soon to be a campus which will be strange to bygone graduates. During the last month the destruction of University Hall has been begun. The building in which over 20,000 alumni of the university received their diplomas will soon be but a memory. The entrance portico has gone, the

completed. The old auditorium was repeatedly condemned but continued to serve inadequately the needs of the university. Here was located the Columbian organ which was brought to Ann Arbor from the World's Fair in Chicago as a memorial to Dr. Friese, who was much interested in the musical advancement of the students of the university. Upon the

narrow stage of University Hall the present presidents of a number of American universities received their diplomas.

The university will soon lose this building, filled with memories for professors and graduates. The ivy will be torn from its walls just as the portico was torn from its front. The steam roller of progress is personified by the steam shovel which is digging today the excavation for a huge new main building for the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. It will smash down the soft gray walls of the old building and lift up the brown brick wall of the new businesslike structure. The excavations for the new building have already resulted in the destruction of a score of beautiful trees which date back to the earlier days of the university when a grant of \$75 was made for the beautification of the campus. The new building, serviceable, well planned, and artistic, can never have the same associations that the old one

holds. A building costing about a million dollars is too big, too massive, too "nouveau riche," to love.

A Departure in Architecture
The architecture of the new main building, however, is to be a departure from the more utilitarian buildings upon the campus. The original plans for this building, which were for a plain factory-like structure, brought forth such a storm of protest from graduates and faculty alike that new plans were made. The building now is to extend from the Memorial Building to the north end of the campus. Only the first unit, however, is to be built at present. This unit will be 300 feet long, 70 feet deep, and 4 stories in height.

The exterior of the building will harmonize with the buildings which have recently been completed upon the campus. The brick will be of the same color as that used in the Natural Science Building, in the Hill Auditorium, the new library and the dormitories. The entire motive will be classical, with large windows, straight lines, and a pronounced cornice.

The entrance to the main section will be through bronze doors back of the campus, and will lead into a spacious corridor finished in marble and plaster. Off of this corridor will be the offices of the deans of the literary college and the graduate school. There will be eight classrooms upon the first floor, one of which will seat 250 students.

Better Faculty-Student Contacts
The second floor will have 13 offices for members of the faculty. The desire is apparent in the university to encourage closer contact between the student and his instructor and it is the aim of the administration to provide an office for each member of the faculty where his students may consult with him.

President Burton has correctly said that this new building to house the humanities group will be no fear of its having to take second place to anything upon the campus. So far the Michigan Legislature has granted \$150,000 for the foundation work, but the full \$750,000 for the first section has been appropriated. The plans were drawn by Albert Kahn of Detroit, who has designed many of the recent additions to the Michigan campus.

The South Wing and Mason Hall will not be completely destroyed until the new building is finished, inasmuch as the university is in great need of the classrooms in these buildings. With the razing of University Hall the last, but one of the old buildings of the university will go. Another old building, now owned and used by the university but not originally a university building, is West Hall, erected in 1862. In accordance with an agreement made between the regents of the university and Mr. Levi Barbour, of Detroit, who gave to the university the beautiful girls' dormitory hidden behind West Hall, this old structure is to be torn down in the spring of 1923. With the demolishing of West Hall and University Hall the university will rid itself of its worst antiquities, two buildings which have been condemned as unsafe for the past 10 years, but which through force of necessity have been in constant use.

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Better Faculty-Student Contacts
The second floor will have 13 offices for members of the faculty. The desire is apparent in the university to encourage closer contact between the student and his instructor and it is the aim of the administration to provide an office for each member of the faculty where his students may consult with him.

President Burton has correctly said that this new building to house the humanities group will be no fear of its having to take second place to anything upon the campus. So far the Michigan Legislature has granted \$150,000 for the foundation work, but the full \$750,000 for the first section has been appropriated. The plans were drawn by Albert Kahn of Detroit, who has designed many of the recent additions to the Michigan campus.

The South Wing and Mason Hall will not be completely destroyed until the new building is finished, inasmuch as the university is in great need of the classrooms in these buildings. With the razing of University Hall the last, but one of the old buildings of the university will go. Another old building, now owned and used by the university but not originally a university building, is West Hall, erected in 1862. In accordance with an agreement made between the regents of the university and Mr. Levi Barbour, of Detroit, who gave to the university the beautiful girls' dormitory hidden behind West Hall, this old structure is to be torn down in the spring of 1923. With the demolishing of West Hall and University Hall the university will rid itself of its worst antiquities, two buildings which have been condemned as unsafe for the past 10 years, but which through force of necessity have been in constant use.

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Semi-Annual Sale of Entire Stock of
Fur Coats, Wraps, Capes and Small Furs
WICE EACH YEAR it is the established policy of this store to hold these sales. An event that means great savings to those who take advantage of our offerings. Every fur garment is NEW—we are not OVERSTOCKED—business in our new location has been WONDERFUL—a RECORD-BREAKER.
We extend to you the opportunity of selecting at remarkable savings from our entire stock of fine Fur Coats, Wraps, Capes, etc. Here you will find the same wonderful furs that have astounded Detroit women with their beautiful style—unusual quality, at drastic price reductions.
It's a very unusual opportunity!

TWIN CITIES PLAN HUGE POWER PLANT

Four Dams to Take Place of Single One for the Mississippi

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29 (Special).—Described as the largest project of its kind in the history of the northwest, an \$80,000,000 power development program will be launched in Minneapolis and St. Paul with the opening of the new year, under a 10-year expansion plan announced by Robert F. Pack, vice-president and general manager of the Northern States Power Company.

The company proposes in the 10-year period starting Jan. 1 to make 200,000 additional steam-generated horsepower available in the Twin Cities and to develop on the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers an additional 100,000 water-generated horsepower. This will add 300,000 horsepower and approximately treble the present power resources.

The water development includes construction of four new power dams, increasing the capacity of one present dam, and construction also of a regulatory storage dam on the St. Croix. The program calls for construction of a St. Paul steam plant and eventually adding of a further 100,000 horsepower to the St. Paul and Minneapolis plants, increasing the capacity of the St. Croix Falls waterpower plant from 20,000 to 30,000 horsepower, building of a concrete dam and powerhouse at Nevers Dam, 11 miles north of St. Croix, to produce 27,000 horsepower.

A dam and powerhouse will be built 23 miles north of Nevers Dam, with a capacity of 33,000 horsepower, as will a storage and regulation dam eight miles north of Kettle River rapids, installation of a dam and powerhouse at Otsego, on the Mississippi River with a capacity of 20,000 horsepower, will be made, installation of a dam and powerhouse at Monticello with a capacity of 160,000 horsepower, building of a gigantic power loop encircling the twin cities and installation of a sub-station to serve homes, business and industry of both cities and outlying Minnesota towns.

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Because they are the natural shoe for the natural foot.
A flexible arch and straight inner line construction follows nature's plan.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
THOS. J. JACKSON
Incorporated
41 E. Adams Ave., DETROIT

Beginning Jan. 2nd

January Sale Lingerie

An event of genuine interest to women who like the finest of dainty underthings and who like to purchase them at savings. Included in this sale are garments from the needleworkers that do some of the finest work in the world. These are all made by hand and trimmed with beautiful drawn work and embroidery. There are also domestic garments, made of fine and durable materials in the best liked styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Second Floor

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Hudson's January White Sales

Begin on Tuesday, January 2nd

Linens, White Goods, Bedspreads and Undermuslins at remarkably low prices. Quality the highest.

THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
DETROIT

M. A. C. PREPARING
FOR ICE SEASON

Only Two Hockey Veterans to
Build Around—Strong Sched-
ule to Play Through

With only two veterans of last year's hockey team again available, Coach H. E. Collins of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has a difficult problem to solve in attempting to form a combination of the best players to meet the requirements of the games listed on the schedule. Prospects are somewhat uncertain for the chances of the team this year, according to Coach Collins, unless exceptional talent among the new men can be developed to replace the loss of so many of last year's varsity.

The team has been on the ice about three weeks and had one week of preparatory training within doors just before Thanksgiving. One month of practice, such as it has had with the opening of the schedule Jan. 5, is not much time in which to recruit, from the material available, a team capable of equalling the high standard set by last season's squad. Numbered as prominent among the victories secured last year were defeats of the strong St. Nicholas Club of New York, the United States Military Academy and Yale University. With approximately 20 candidates, the men have been able to work among themselves, but have not had practice in scrimmaging against any outside team until this week at the Boston Arena. The men are now in excellent condition, but are still in need of more practice for, as yet, they do not work together to the satisfaction of the coach.

Capt. H. R. Gordon '23, and M. S. Hodson '23, are the two remaining veterans of last year's regulars and have been on the hockey squad for three years. This year's team will be built around these two letter men. Captain Gordon is also a letter man in baseball and played a stellar game at left wing on the hockey team last season. Hodson played well at right defense.

In addition to Gordon, Coach Collins has Holden Whitaker '23, C. J. Tewhill '24, N. D. Hilyard '23, A. C. Nichol '24, and E. F. Lamb '24, as among the most likely to draw upon for a forward line. Tewhill, Lamb, and Whitaker are fast capable players, and almost certain to figure in many of the games this year. Hodson is not likely to experience much difficulty in holding his right defense position from the outlook of the candidates trying for the position in front of the net. E. G. Goldsmith '24 and D. R. Sprague '25 of the freshman team last year may also fit nicely in the outer defense. Among those out for goal are, J. S. Kilbourn '24, M. W. Alger '23, and Howard Baker '23, with Alger looking the most promising.

The completion of the schedule has not yet been arranged by Manager L. A. Rogan '24, but with such opponents as Yale, West Point, Dartmouth College, Cornell University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Amherst College, Bates College, and Hamilton College, already scheduled, Coach Collins has a difficult array of formidable teams to face.

Missouri Has Five
Letter Men Back

Prospects for a Winning Basket-
ball Team Are Bright

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 29 (Special).—Fourteen men are out for the University of Missouri varsity basketball team this season. Six are regulars of last year's squad; all letter men with the exception of D. B. Faurst '24, and seven from the freshmen team of last year. The fourteenth man, Campbell '23, has not been out for the sport before.

J. A. Browning '23, captain, is rated one of the fastest forwards in the Missouri Valley Conference. His low dribble and lightning pivot make him a hard man to stop. He also has a sure eye for the basket.

Herbert Bunker '23, and R. S. Hays '24, who have been playing football, are back with the squad now. Bunker is one of the most consistent players Missouri has. He is jumping center, his old position, then shifting back to guard. Hays and K. P. Vance '24, are holding down the guard positions. Vance is showing up much better this year than last. At that time he was used at forward, a position with which he was unfamiliar. Faurst is showing up well at forward this year.

The team is being coached by George Bond, last year's captain. The short pass style of play that he made Missouri teams so successful is still being used by the new coach.

From the freshman squad, W. W. Smith '25, and J. R. Walsh '25 are in from football and whipping into shape to give the old men some stiff competition for their positions. Smith jumped center for the first year men and is tall and rangy. With a little more experience he should make a safe position for himself on the varsity. Walsh has been playing end with the gridiron team this season and is rated as an all-around athlete.

F. H. Wheat '25 is showing up as a speedy forward and will stand an excellent chance of getting into some of the games this season.

J. M. Lewis '25, W. E. Thompson '25 and L. S. Elstner '25 are the others from the first year squad of last year.

C. W. Campbell '23 is out for his second year of varsity competition. He was on the squad in 1921, but failed to make a letter. With a little more training he promises to develop into a good guard.

From a survey of the material this year, one is led to believe that Missouri should go through the season without defeat.



The Massachusetts Agricultural College Hockey Team for 1922-23

Left to Right, Standing—C. J. Tewhill '24, N. D. Hilyard '23, D. R. Sprague '25, J. S. Kilbourn '24, Howard Baker '23, W. W. Alger '23. Left to Right, Sitting—A. C. Nichol '24, Holden Whitaker '23, Capt. H. R. Gordon '23, E. F. Lamb '24, E. G. Goldsmith '24.

B. H. C. OPPOSES
McGILL SEXTET

Boston College Defeats Cana-
dians in Hard-Fought Game

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME
BOSTON COLLEGE
Bigelow, W. C. F. Flanagan
Hutchinson, C. J. Morrison
Percy, R. W. Stubbins, J. D. McGerrigle
Bright, J. D. McGerrigle
Langley, J. D. McGerrigle

McGill University will face harder opposition in the Boston Arena tonight when it meets the Boston Hockey Club than it did when it was defeated by Boston College last night in their first of three games in Boston. The Hockey Club players are more experienced and cleverer handers of their sticks. In Joseph Stubbins and A. H. Bright, the former Harvard varsity stars, the McGill attackers will find a very strong defense opposing them and with Capt. E. L. Bigelow, left wing; J. G. Hutchinson, center, and G. A. Percy, right wing, making up the Hockey Club attack, it will take a stronger defense than McGill showed last night to keep the scoring of the home team down.

McGill University was defeated by Boston College, 3 to 1. The game was fast and hard played from start to finish. The local college outplayed the Canadian university and well earned the victory. McGill was much faster on the ice and the men were far the better skaters, but could not carry the puck or play the passing game with the precision of the Boston team. Off-side passing repeatedly stopped McGill advances, and J. C. Flanagan '23 was especially offensive in this particular.

James Foley, center for Boston, and D. M. Morrison, center for McGill, played finely for their respective teams, especially on breaking up oncoming attacks and in following the puck. The McGill center bettered the Boston man aggressiveness. The Canadian forward line was late in checking back and did not concentrate its defensive work, allowing many advances to reach the outer defense before resistance was offered.

Leo Hughes, one of the best college hockey stars of the past two years in New England, was the main factor in defeating the visitors. He scored two goals and indirectly was the cause of the other. The first score came in the first period for Boston College by a break shot. Hughes carried the puck down the right side of the ice and a pass to the center in front of the visiting net carried from the stick of C. J. McGerrigle (McGill) '23 into the goal. The second and third scores for B. C. came in the second period. Hughes brought the puck from mid-ice through the opposing outer defense and lifted it over goal-tender W. D. Morris '24 when he fell to the ice trying to meet the advance. The third count was the result of some fine passing between Edward Garrity and Hughes, the latter scoring by drawing Morris from position on a bluff shot.

McGill massed its attack in the third period in an effort to even the score. The outer defense played near center ice to force aggressive work. Morrison worked hard throughout the contest and was rewarded by scoring past John Fitzgerald, B. C. goal-tender, for the first and only point obtained by McGill. Many shots were made at the Boston College goal but this was the only one to pass the sterling defensive work of Fitzgerald.

The summary:
BOSTON COLLEGE
Culhane, Groden, W. C. Flanagan, Dineen
Foley, Hughes, C. J. Morrison, Bell
Hutchinson, W. C. Flanagan, Bell
Garrity, Muldowney, J. D. McGerrigle
L. Morrissey, J. D. McGerrigle, Dineen
Fitzgerald, J. D. McGerrigle, Morris
Score—Boston College 3, McGill Uni-
versity 1. Goals—Hughes 2, McGerrigle
for Boston; Morrison for McGill. Ref-
eree—Ernest Doody and Harry Denish.
Three 15m. periods.

BASEBALL MEETING POSTPONED
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—The annual meeting of the National Baseball Fed-
eration, which is to take place in Pitts-
burgh, has been postponed from Jan. 8
until Jan. 27, it was announced by Sec-
retary F. W. Thomas.

MARQUETTE TO PLAY VERMONT
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Mar-
quette University football team will meet
the University of Vermont here on
Thanksgiving Day, 1923, it was announced
today.

COLLEGE CHESS
IN THIRD ROUND

Outcome of Today's Matches
Will Be of Great Importance
in Determining Champion

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE
WINNERS

	Won	Lost
1922—Pennsylvania	5	1
1923—Cornell	4	2
1924—Cornell	4	2
1925—Cornell	4	2
1926—Pennsylvania	5	1
1927—Pennsylvania	5	1
1928—Pennsylvania	5	1
1929—Pennsylvania	5	1
1930—Pennsylvania	5	1
1931—Pennsylvania	5	1
1932—Pennsylvania	5	1
1933—Pennsylvania	5	1
1934—Pennsylvania	5	1
1935—Pennsylvania	5	1
1936—Pennsylvania	5	1
1937—Pennsylvania	5	1
1938—Pennsylvania	5	1
1939—Pennsylvania	5	1
1940—Pennsylvania	5	1
1941—Pennsylvania	5	1
1942—Pennsylvania	5	1
1943—Pennsylvania	5	1
1944—Pennsylvania	5	1
1945—Pennsylvania	5	1
1946—Pennsylvania	5	1
1947—Pennsylvania	5	1
1948—Pennsylvania	5	1
1949—Pennsylvania	5	1
1950—Pennsylvania	5	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, holding first place in the standing at the present time, meets the University of Pennsylvania, while Cornell University meets College of the City of New York today at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club in the third round of the Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament of 1922 and the outcome of these matches will be of great importance in the determining of the championship title. It will be Technology's last appearance in the tournament as today's game will complete its schedule, while City College will meet University of Pennsylvania tomorrow.

Technology, in the absence of its leaders, College of the City of New York, who had drawn a bye, passed them yesterday by scoring two victories, and two draws against New York University, giving them the victory by a score of 3 to 1.

Meantime the University of Pennsylvania improved its position by winning 2½ to 1½ from Cornell University, placing it in a tie for second position, though behind in games won. Technology imported a new player into its lineup in the person of T. M. Edison '23, better known as the son of the famous inventor. He signaled his appearance by defeating William Namenson, who had scored twice for New York University. Using the black pieces in a Giuoco Piano opening, he gained a piece on the tenth move, and finally won the Queen. Isaac Brimberg also won for Technology, playing black in a Ruy Lopez, against the youthful David Gladstone, while of the two matches drawn, one was adjudicated by the referee, F. J. Marshall. The summary:

TECHNOLOGY N. Y. UNIVERSITY
1. W. W. Adams, ½ David Gladstone, ½
2. I. Brimberg, ½ David Gladstone, ½
3. T. M. Edison, ½ W. Namenson, ½
4. F. J. Marshall, ½ W. Namenson, ½
Technology played white on first and third. Openings—No. 1. Sicilian defense; 2. Ruy Lopez; 3. Vienna; 4. Giuoco Piano.
Cornell also imported C. K. Thomas '24, but he had less fortune than Edison, losing to S. T. Kosovsky on the second board, playing white on a French defense opening. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA CORNELL
1. G. O. Petty, ½ G. G. Neidich, ½
2. S. T. Kosovsky, ½ W. Namenson, ½
3. F. Caciato, ½ W. J. Bryan, ½
4. H. E. Everding, ½ David Haight, ½
Pennsylvania played white on first and third. Openings—No. 1. Ruy Lopez; 2. French defense; 3. Queen's gambit; 4. Center counter gambit.

Before the beginning of play for the day, the annual business meeting was held. Resolutions of thanks to the Marshall Chess Club for the use of its rooms and hospitality, and to H. M. Phillips for his offer of medals for the members of the winning team were adopted, and the following officers elected:

H. M. Phillips, New York University, president; H. E. Everding, University of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Hermann Holms, New York University, secretary and treasurer, and Hartwig Cassel, director of play.

DARTMOUTH WINS AGAIN
LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Dartmouth College hockey team defeated the Columbia University sextet here yesterday, 2 to 1, the second victory in two days. Columbia showed some improvement, but the team of Columbia was again the individual star.

WOMEN AT IOWA
ENJOY ATHLETICS

1000 University Girls Make
Daily Use of Privileges

IOWA CITY, Ia., Dec. 29 (Special).—One thousand women at the University of Iowa are enrolled in physical training classes. For freshmen and sophomores, three hours of work each week are compulsory. The students who receive an "A" grade in their physical examinations are given gymnastic and athletic work. Mrs. M. L. Schwob, acting director of physical education for women, is especially interested in promoting swimming. She believes it a more valuable type of exercise for girls than basketball, hockey or baseball and more useful in later life. It also has the advantage of being an all-year activity. Other sports are actively promoted, however. Field ball and soccer are played in the fall, and as soon as the new athletic field is completed, hockey will be added. Basketball is encouraged in the winter, and baseball and track have the field in the spring. But swimming continues uninterrupted throughout the year. No woman's organization on the campus is more popular than the Seals Club. It has a large part in the promotion of aquatics, not only because its popularity makes the young women work hard to pass the membership tests, but because the club holds during the year encourage interest among a large number who have latent ability that otherwise would not be discovered and developed.

The department at Iowa does not encourage intercollegiate competition, holding that it is impractical for women to train consistently. Mrs. Schwob believes, however, that such competition will eventually become an accepted part of university life. At present it is forbidden by the Athletic Club of American College Women. The idea at Iowa is to bring physical education to the entire group rather than limit the training to a few selected to represent the university in intercollegiate contests.

The department awards letters according to a point system devised by the Athletic Club of American College Women. One thousand points are required for a letter. One hundred points are given for making a first team, and 50 for a second. There are lower ratings for other achievements. After receiving a letter, a chevron is worn for each 1000 points earned. Mrs. Schwob came to University of Iowa from Wellesley College. She was an instructor for the year 1916-1917. The next year she became acting head of the department. She has four assistants—Miss M. W. Taylor, Mrs. B. M. Baker, Miss R. D. Slickman and Miss M. L. Bollin.

The State has been generous in providing equipment for this department. In 1916 it erected a new gymnasium, containing a large floor with complete gymnastic apparatus, a mirror room for aesthetic dancing, a swimming pool 60 feet by 20 feet, and a game room for handball, volleyball and basketball. The entire building is in daily use.

VICTORIAS LOSE
TO WESTMINSTER

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 29.—The Westminster Hockey Club defeated the Victoria Hockey Club of Boston in an exhibition game here last night, 5 to 0. It was the first time this season that any real opposition had been shown against the locals. The playing of Capt. F. A. Synnott and C. D. Williams featured for the visitors and that of Stanley Veno and Fred Lowery for Westminster.

The Victorias could not penetrate the outer defense of the home team. Stanley Veno scored three goals, one in the first period and two in the final. The last two were scored while the Victorias played without the services of two men ruled off the ice for infringement of rules. The summary:

WESTMINSTER VICTORIAS
Shay, I. W. Synnott, (Captain)
S. Veno (McKinnon), F. W. B. Healy
Lowery, R. W. Synnott, (Captain)
W. Veno, I. W. Synnott, (Captain)
Armstrong, R. W. Synnott, (Captain)
Score—Westminster Hockey Club 5, Victoria Hockey Club 0. Goals—Stanley Veno 3, Lowery 2, for Westminster. Referee—Clarence Wanamaker. Time—Three 15m. periods.

HARVARD AND YALE
CLUBS WILL MEET

Play Next Week in a Match
Which Will Probably Decide
Class A Championship

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING (Class A)	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	5	0	1.000
Harvard Club	4	1	.800
Columbia Univ. Club	3	2	.600
Princeton Club	1	3	.250
Crescent A. C.	0	5	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Both of the leaders in the Class A team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association improved their positions as the result of yesterday's matches, Yale Club winning five matches out of seven from Columbia University Club and Harvard Club being victorious by a similar score over Crescent Athletic Club. They will meet next week for what will probably be the deciding match of the championship.

While Yale Club won, it was by the efforts of the lower players on the list, as the leader, T. R. Coward, amateur champion of the United States, fell a victim to the skill of Jay Gould, amateur court tennis champion, who took a straight set match, 18-15, 15-13. It was an up and down affair, with first one far ahead, but overtaken, and then the other enjoying a similar advantage, only to have it taken away. Gould has developed a new serve angle and that frequently caught Coward out of position, and always interfered with his favorite drive straight along the side wall. Gould did not depend on his service to his usual extent, contesting himself with a single ace in the two games, while Coward had three.

The champion was slow in starting and Gould gained a lead of 11-4, only to be tied at 13-13. The extra points came quickly, as both used their strongest play on offense. Gould got 4, then Coward made 3, but lost the service on the next play, and Gould took the game on his reverse angle shot placement. In the second game, however, it was Coward who was the leader, the score standing at 10-3, at the end of the tenth hand. Then Gould once more fell back on his angle shooting and scored 8 in three hands, which gave him the lead at 11-10. He held it to the end, and finally took the match on his old drive along the side wall, with which he has won so many games in the past. The point score:

First Game
Gould 5 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 1—18
Coward 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 4 0 0 3—16
Second Game
Gould 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 1 0 1—15
Coward 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 1—13

Yale Club, defeated Harvard Club, 18-15, 16-13.
Jay Gould, Columbia University Club, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale Club, 18-15, 16-13.
J. C. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Frank Kilde, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-12.

D. M. Bonnell, Yale Club, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-12.
W. A. Kimbel, Columbia University Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-12.
Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-12.
O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-12.
C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-12.
R. E. Fink was the only player to win a match for the Crescent Athletic Club, defeating Anderson Dana in a well-fought match. A slight slackening of the aggressiveness of Fink's play in the second game proved nearly disastrous, as the Harvard player took advantage of it to score the game, and forcing Fink to play his hardest before he could get started in the third. The other victory for Crescent was due to the failure of Hewitt Morgan to appear for his match against C. W. Dingle, and as the match could not affect the result no substitute was named. The rest of the Harvard team won altogether too strong for the visitors, winning in straight games. F. S. Whitlock furnished a surprise by disposing of C. M. Bull Jr. by a one-sided score. The summary:

R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C. defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-12.
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.
W. Dingle, Crescent A. C. defeated Hewitt Morgan, Harvard A. C., by default.
Andrew Rand Jr., Harvard A. C. defeated William Baxter Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.
Murray Taylor, Harvard A. C. defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.
G. E. Abbott, Harvard A. C. defeated H. V. Crawford, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.
G. M. Rushmore, Harvard A. C. defeated E. P. Cyplot, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.

MAYFIELD EXPECTS
WESTERN AMATEUR

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Mayfield Country Club of Cleveland, O., is likely to get the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association at the annual meeting here Jan. 30, it is indicated in notices of the meeting sent out here by W. W. Harless, secretary of the body. The Cleveland course is the only one printed on the ballot, while blank lines are left for writing in clubs bidding for the open and junior title tournaments.

C. O. Pfeil of Memphis Country Club is the presidential candidate leading the regular ticket. He would succeed A. R. Gates of Skokie Country Club, Chicago. J. W. Busch of Flossmoor Country Club is up for secretary to succeed Mr. Harless; M. A. Traylor of Midlothian Country Club is candidate for vice-president to succeed Pfeil, and A. C. Allen of Skokie is up for treasurer to succeed E. S. Rogers of Indian Hill Club.

A proposed amendment to the constitution would hold the annual meeting of the body on the second Saturday in December instead of in the middle of January. It is also proposed that nominations for officers be reported by the committee in October instead of November, and independent nominations reported not later than Nov. 10, a month earlier than the present rule.

Columbia Has Only
to Draw One Game

Blue and White Seems Certain
of Another Chess Title

H. Y. P. C. CHESS WINNERS	Won	Lost
1922—Columbia	9	1
1923—Columbia	9	1
1924—Columbia	9	1
1925—Columbia	9	1
1926—Columbia	9	1
1927—Columbia	9	1
1928—Columbia	9	1
1929—Columbia	9	1
1930—Columbia	9	1
1931—Columbia	9	1
1932—Columbia	9	1
1933—Columbia	9	1
1934—Columbia	9	1
1935—Columbia	9	1
1936—Columbia	9	1
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1939—Columbia	9	1
1940—Columbia	9	1
1941—Columbia	9	1
1942—Columbia	9	1
1943—Columbia	9	1
1944—Columbia	9	1
1945—Columbia	9	1
1946—Columbia	9	1
1947—Columbia	9	1
1948—Columbia	9	1
1949—Columbia	9	1
1950—Columbia	9	1

*Yale won playoff with Columbia.

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEYS	Columbia	Harvard	Princeton
1922	9	1	0
1923	9	1	0
1924	9	1	0
1925	9	1	0
1926	9	1	0
1927	9	1	0
1928	9	1	0
1929	9	1	0
1930	9	1	0
1931	9	1	0
1932	9	1	0
1933	9	1	0
1934	9	1	0
1935	9	1	0
1936	9	1	0
1937	9	1	0
1938	9	1	0
1939	9	1	0
1940	9	1	0
1941	9	1	0
1942	9	1	0
1943	9	1	0
1944	9	1	0
1945	9	1	0
1946	9	1	0
1947	9	1	0
1948	9	1	0
1949	9	1	0
1950	9	1	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Needling only a draw to retain its title of champion of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Columbia Chess League, Columbia University faced Yale University today in its final match of the tourney and there was no question among the contestants but what the Blue and White would take another title. At the same time Harvard was facing Princeton in the other third-round match.

Columbia practically assured itself of the title yesterday when the Blue and White won four straight matches from Harvard. It was one of the most decisive defeats a Harvard team has ever been given and forced the Crimson from first to a tie for third place in the standing with Yale. The Columbia-Harvard match:

COLUMBIA HARVARD
1. O. Fink, 1 A. H. King, 0
2. M. Samuel, 1 W. T. Pittsford, 0
3. W. Dingle, 1 A. Gambet, 0
4. M. Monksy, 1 A. Gambet, 0
Total.....4 Total.....0
Harvard played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1. queen's gambit declined; 2. Petroff defense; 3. queen's gambit declined; 4. four knights.

Princeton met Yale in the second round yesterday and the Tigers won, 3 to 1. B. B. Murdock at the first board was the only Eli winner. The summary:
PRINCETON YALE
1—C. T. Smith, 0 B. B. Murdock, 1
2—C. E. Koetter, 1 H. Lanier, 0
3—C. Fisher, 1 H. Lanier, 0
4—L. D. Schimpff, 1 R. H. Miller, 0
Total.....3 Total.....1
Yale played white on the odd-numbered boards. Openings: 1—Sicilian defense; 2—Ruy Lopez; 3—French defense; 4—Giuoco Piano.

DEAN DECLARES
CHARGES FALSE

Discredits Rumor Club Athletes
Have Been Promised Places

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 2

TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS PROGRESSING

National Junior and Boys' Indoor Singles Play Reaches the Semi-Final Round

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The number of survivors in the singles of the junior and boys' indoor lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory have been reduced to eight as a result of the matches played yesterday. J. F. W. Whitebeck, Horace Orser, C. M. Wood Jr., and E. H. Kuhn came through to occupy other brackets in the semi-final round of the junior tournament to be played today and B. H. Whitebeck Jr., J. S. Millen, M. T. Hill, the Massachusetts favorite, and Stuart Gagness Jr. won their matches in the boys' event.

Orser, who comes from the George Washington High School, defeated C. E. Schuster, Horace Mann, in straight sets, 9-7, 6-2, and will meet J. F. W. Whitebeck for a place in the final round today. Whitebeck entered the semi-finals by defeating I. B. Cohen, Boston High School of Commerce boy, 6-2, 6-2.

Wood, one of the favorites in the junior tournament, defeated Russell Phillips of Staten Island, after losing seven games in two sets, 6-3, 6-4. Kuhn defeated Edward Conklin Jr. of New York University by a like score.

The name of Whitebeck was brought forward in the boys' singles, when another member of the family B. H. Whitebeck Jr., distinguished himself by defeating Ogden Phillips of Boston, one of the seeded players, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2. M. T. Hill, Newton, Mass., won his match from W. L. Breese, 6-2, 7-5. The summary:

JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

J. F. W. Whitebeck, Loomis Academy, Windsor, Conn., defeated I. B. Cohen, High School of Commerce, Boston, 6-2, 6-4.

Horace Orser, George Washington High School, defeated C. E. Schuster, Horace Mann, 9-7, 6-2.

C. M. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Russell Phillips, Staten Island, 6-3, 6-4.

E. H. Kuhn, New York, defeated E. C. Conklin Jr., New York University, 6-3, 6-4.

BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

B. H. Whitebeck Jr., Loomis Academy, defeated Ogden Phillips, St. Paul School, Concord, 6-3, 6-2.

J. S. Millen, Newton High School, defeated George Becker, Morris High School, 6-3, 6-2.

M. T. Hill Jr., Boston, defeated W. L. Breese, St. Mark's School, 6-2, 7-5.

Stuart Gagness Jr., West Side T. C., defeated D. E. Judge, Brooklyn Preparatory, 6-4, 6-2.

JUNIOR INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

W. L. Breese and Parker Dean defeated L. M. Watson and H. G. Remington by default.

E. H. Kuhn and W. L. Breese defeated J. C. and D. E. Judge, 6-1, 6-0.

Robert Raymond and C. E. Lack defeated Robert and J. S. Millen, 6-1, 6-0.

Kenneth Appel and John Van Ryn defeated Harry Baker and George Vase, 6-3, 6-4.

D. M. Hill Jr. and M. T. Hill Jr. defeated H. H. Gleichen and L. B. Cohen, 6-4, 6-3.

J. F. W. Whitebeck and C. M. Wood Jr. defeated E. H. Kuhn and J. S. Millen, 6-2, 6-1.

Robert Raymond and C. E. Lack, 6-1, 6-0.

Kenneth Appel and John Van Ryn defeated D. M. Hill Jr. and M. T. Hill Jr., 6-1, 6-0.

J. F. W. Whitebeck and C. M. Wood Jr. defeated Russell Phillips and J. S. Millen, 6-2, 6-2.

GIRL ATHLETES ENTER CLUB MEET

Illinois A. C. Annual Indoor Handicap Contests Jan. 26

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Women track and field athletes will have their first opportunity in large club competition here Jan. 26 when the Illinois Athletic Club holds its first annual indoor handicap track meet at Broadway Armory. C. A. Dean, chairman of the athletic committee, announces that a high jump event and a 50-yard dash will be held for women. This is a distinct novelty, not only for this annual event, opening the local indoor season, but for women's competition in this section of the country in general.

Nine open events on the track, five open events on the field a special two-mile collegiate relay for the President Hitt trophy, two events for high schools and a junior relay event comprise the program for men.

Some of the leading local women in the dashes are Misses Bessie Beier, American College of Physical Education; Evelyn Hammer, LeMayne Playground; Anna O'Donnell, Hawthorne Club; Lillian Siegel, Jewish People's Institute; Clara Kasparie, Ryerson Playground; Rose Rodkin, Jewish People's Institute; and Lucybell Gardner, American College of Physical Education.

In the high jump Miss Margaret Kelens, Cornell Square Club, is a leader, and other good jumpers are Misses Beier, L. M. Himmeler, Oak Park; Mary Hansen, Ogden Park; and Eunice Thumler, unattached.

STAR BETELGEUSE MAY BE VARIABLE ONE

Recent measurements by astronomers of the bright star Betelgeuse appear to indicate that this remarkably brilliant object in the heavens may be a variable star, it was said at the Harvard Observatory today. When the measurements were found to differ from those originally made it was at first thought that the instruments might be, however, were found to record no variation in certain other stars.

Experiments are still in progress, particularly at the Mt. Wilson observatory, with a view to determining definitely whether Betelgeuse does in fact show at times a shrinkage and at other times a gain in size.

MUCH BENEFIT IS EXPECTED FROM THE N. C. A. A. MEETING

Report of the Football Rules Committee Makes Recommendations Which Should Elevate the Game

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Those representatives who attended the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor this city are today very enthusiastic over the work accomplished at its sessions and believe that college athletics throughout the world will benefit from the thoughts expressed and actions taken at the convention.

The ideas expressed in the annual report of the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee which was read by E. K. Hall, chairman of the committee, probably received as much attention as any matter which came before the convention and will be the subject of the report made to the association.

Interest in the contests is so widespread and so acute that both the players and the spectators are under a tremendous pressure to win. Under these circumstances the temptation to use any means to win is great and, to adopt practices or policies which are directly hostile to the best interests of the game and amateur sport, and which, if indulged in generally, would speedily bring the game into disrepute.

There have been several distressing and one or two disgraceful instances during the last season of failure to accept proper treatment during and after the game. Institutions which are guilty of such failures should be relegated promptly and exclusively to intercollegiate games.

Proselyting, absence of the one-year rule, and the use of the word "college" in the name of the institution whose team he is coaching, the scheduling of games with teams from institutions which make no pretense of maintaining decent amateur standards are not questions for the rules committee. They are questions which must be considered and rightly answered by those who maintain the good name of football.

The responsibility for proper standards as to the conduct of the game and the preparation for and conduct of intercollegiate sports and for proper standards of play is in the last analysis squarely up to those who are responsible for the academic administration of the schools.

I should like to repeat and emphasize the statement made in our report a year ago that it will require the combined efforts of all friends of football to counteract some of the undermining tendencies which are making it difficult to develop from the conditions under which the game is played today.

It is the duty of the rules committee to stand ready to do its part and the colleges, I am sure, are ready and anxious to do theirs, but it is only the close co-operation and co-operation which will assure the preservation of and integrity in this wonderful sport.

In opening the seventeenth annual meeting yesterday, Brig.-Gen. F. E. Pierce, president of the association, made a long speech in which he stressed the importance of the organization to the development of intercollegiate athletics and especially for the suppression of "professionalism," gambling, improper proselyting and subtle evasion of eligibility rules. He called attention to a number of specific instances of this and expressed himself as being satisfied that the evil was on the wane and that the association was meeting with marked success in promoting the purity of amateur sports in the colleges and universities.

He recommended the advisability of combining athletically related colleges into administrative and regulatory groups, so as to secure efficient control and direction of intercollegiate athletics. He called especial attention to the tendency to evade eligibility rules and pointed out that such successful evasion tends to promote dishonesty among college men, to the ultimate detriment of the citizenry of the country. He cited the recent athletic agreement between Harvard, Yale and Princeton as an effective method of combating this evil.

The agreement it is required that every candidate for varsity sport submit to a committee a detailed statement of his financial support, including sums earned during vacation. It appears that he is receiving sums from others than those upon whom he is naturally dependent for support, it is to be made known to a committee composed of one member from each of the three colleges, which will then decide upon his eligibility.

President Pierce also stated that each college should employ a card system which should include, among other things, the definition of an amateur and to require that each athlete should be kept within the definition and honestly believes himself to be such an amateur.

The increased business and financial aspect assumed through the increasing popularity of football was also stressed. General Pierce stated, in this regard, that while he believed the commercial aspects of the game were being well taken care of, nevertheless there was a growing tendency to leave the college stadiums and play too much on public grounds. To offset this, he recommended that the ultimate control and direction of football should be kept within the hands of the faculty. He pointed out that the game was essentially a part of a college man's education and should not become a mere business enterprise.

He also mentioned that the grounds upon which the association had recommended to join the American Olympic Association a year had been removed and that the executive committee had withdrawn its refusal to join. It was also recommended that the association join the National Amateur Athletic Federation formed last May as a result of the Secretary of War's proposal. It was said that delegates of the N. C. A. A. will meet with representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union next month for the purpose of reaching an agreement under which the two bodies can unite. This, General Pierce asserted, would be of inestimable benefit to all amateur sport and would mean the successful

culmination of a proposal made by J. E. Sullivan, president of the A. A. U., in 1906, in which he stressed the need of co-operation between the A. A. U. and the various colleges and universities.

The association passed a resolution approving an international intercollegiate athletic meet to be held in Paris next May, and the holding of an investigation into ways and means of securing American representation.

After defeating a proposed constitutional amendment designed to invade the field of general amateur athletic control, the association adopted a modified scheme which enlarged the organization's functions, to include supervision of national intercollegiate sports. Viewed by many members as a radical departure from its previous sphere of activity, the altered amendment to the constitution, as finally adopted by a two-to-one vote, provides for "the supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records." Under the former constitution, the N. C. A. A. confined its objects to study and formulation of rules for college athletics, together with the promotion of measures recommended as to their best interests.

Other outstanding developments of the association's one-day convention, attended by more than 200 representatives of about 75 colleges and universities in all parts of the country, included:

A unanimous decision to accept constituent membership in the American Olympic Association and the newly formed National Amateur Athletic Federation; severe attacks upon what was characterized as the growing menace of commercialism, professionalism and gambling in connection with college sports; recommendations for strict adherence to amateur eligibility rules, and abolishment of all unsportsmanlike tactics; rejection of a plan to abolish intercollegiate sports competition; and a decision to hold the next convention in the south on Dec. 28, 1923, probably at New Orleans or Atlanta, with final decision left to the executive committee.

Brigadier-General Pierce was re-elected to his sixteenth term as president of the organization, which he helped to found in 1905 and which he has headed since then with the exception of a short time spent in the Philippines. Dean S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College of Agriculture was re-elected vice-president and Dean F. W. Nicholson of Wesleyan University of Connecticut was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Representatives exercising supervision in nine districts throughout the country were chosen for 1923 as follows: First district, C. W. Mendell, Yale University; second, H. N. Tendall, Rutgers College; third, H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland; fourth, S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia; fifth, R. W. Digler, University of Michigan; sixth, M. C. Ahearn, Kansas State Agricultural College; seventh, E. D. Penick, University of Texas; eighth, G. C. Manly, Denver University; ninth, L. J. Ayer, University of Washington.

Sharp diversity of opinion arose among the delegates in discussion of the proposed constitutional changes giving supervisory authority to the association. As originally worded and recommended by the executive committee, the amendment would have provided for control of "regional and national amateur athletic contests," but this was restricted to intercollegiate scope as a result of opposition led by Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton; Romyen Barry of Cornell, and T. A. Storey of the College of the City of New York.

E. K. Hall was reappointed chairman of the football rules committee for 1923, with other members including Walter Camp of Yale University, A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; W. S. Langford, Trinity College; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State Agricultural College; J. A. Bealbit, Harvard College; P. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; D. K. Bible, Texas A. and M. College; Capt. J. J. McEwan of United States Military Academy; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College, and H. G. Stegeman, University of Georgia.

The track and field athletic committee for the coming year is composed of Maj. J. L. Griffin of Chicago, chairman; H. E. Schulte of University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell of New Hampshire State College; H. W. Hughes of Colorado State College; C. S. Edmundson of University of Washington; Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton University; T. E. Jones of University of Wisconsin; C. H. Little of University of Texas; H. L. Hillman of Dartmouth College.

Fourteen new institutions were taken into N. C. A. A. membership. Six are members of the Southern California Intercollegiate Conference, while the others are: Middlebury College of Vermont, Baylor University of Texas, St. Stephens of New York, Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Maine, West Virginia Wesleyan, J. B. Stetson University of Florida, and the University of Florida.

COAL OFFICIAL PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29.—Creation of the office of state fuel administrator is a bill which is to be introduced in the House early in the coming session by Representative Lawton of Newport. The measure would give the administrator power to issue coal orders anywhere in the State to make and maintain prices deemed fair and to license coal dealers under certain regulations. The bill includes an appropriation of \$25,000 for the expenses of the new office for the fiscal year.

SPECIAL ELECTION HEARD

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 29.—Adelbert J. Hutchinson, Republican, was chosen at a special election yesterday as representative in the Legislature to fill a vacancy. He received 486 votes to 213 for his Democratic opponent, Mrs. Ellen E. Woodruff.

EVELETH OPENS SEASON WITH WIN

Score in Last Minute of Play Defeats Milwaukee in Close Game, 1 to 0

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Western Division)			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Eveleth	1	2	1.000
St. Paul	1	2	.500
Pittsburgh	1	2	.500
Duluth	1	2	.500
Cleveland	1	2	.500
Milwaukee	1	2	.333

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29 (Special).—Eveleth hockey stars, with a perfect percentage, will endeavor to maintain its triumphant march toward the national title here on Saturday, when it meets Milwaukee in another contest. Eveleth is the western group favorite for the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship and started its competition for the title here Thursday night by defeating the sterling team of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, 1 to 0, in a well-played contest.

In the last minute of play in the final period Robert Armstrong, center for Eveleth, potted the puck from a scrimmage near the M. A. C. goal. Throughout the game Charles Johnson, Eveleth left defense, played a stellar game on the offense. He was the outstanding star. The one penalty inflicted throughout the entire contest was early in the first period on an Eveleth man for tripping. The summary:

EVELETH		MILWAUKEE	
Perk, Galbraith, lw.	Boyd	Perk, Galbraith, lw.	Boyd
Armstrong, c.	Smith	Armstrong, c.	Smith
Hill, rw.	Bogardie	Hill, rw.	Bogardie
Johnson, ld.	Ill	Johnson, ld.	Ill
Bernhard, McTigue, ls.	Moore	Bernhard, McTigue, ls.	Moore
Score—Eveleth Hockey Club 1, Milwaukee Athletic Club 0. Goals—Armstrong, Eveleth; Bernard, Milwaukee.			
Time—Three 15m. periods.			

Federation Holds First Big Meeting

Athletic Research Society Will Also Hold Annual Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Plans for launching a nation-wide athletic preparedness program were expected to take definite form today at the first annual session of the newly formed National Amateur Athletic Federation.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society will be held in conjunction with the N. A. A. F. Organizations representing a variety of interests have been grouped together by the N. A. A. F. for co-operation in the promotion of athletics, a task undertaken at the request of the War Department. The latest organization to become affiliated is the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which took action at its annual gathering yesterday.

Indication that the Amateur Athletic Union also may accept an invitation to become a constituent member of the N. A. A. F. was given by Brig.-Gen. P. E. Pierce, president of the N. C. A. A., who said it was expected an agreement for such an association would be reached, relationship with both the A. E. U. and the American Olympic Association were scheduled for discussion at today's sessions.

Among those expected to address the federation were Daniel Chase, supervisor of physical education in New York State; Maj. J. L. Griffin, commissioner of athletics in the intercollegiate conference; Dr. J. H. McCurdy, director of physical education at the Springfield (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. College; and W. H. Ball, of New York, representing the International Y. M. C. A. Committee.

PROHIBITION A FACTOR IN GREAT INCREASE IN CONNECTICUT SAVINGS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—Close observers of the operation of prohibition in the Eighteenth Amendment have taken the credit for the tremendous increase made in the deposits in savings banks and trust companies in Connecticut in the last year. According to the annual report of the bank commissioner, submitted to Governor Lake, deposits increased \$27,860,860.11, while the assets show an additional increase of \$30,658,751.96.

Figures contained in the report show that Connecticut banks were never before in a more prosperous condition. The total amount of savings and commercial deposits of all state banks is shown to be \$594,277,579.19, compared with \$566,427,519.08 in 1921.

Loans which the banks have made on collateral have shown only slight increase, while loans on real estate have increased approximately \$15,000,000.

LANDIS TO ATTEND A TESTIMONIAL DINNER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis will attend a testimonial dinner next month to the New Haven baseball club, winner of last season's race in the Eastern League, when trophies will be awarded the team for its league victory.

Landis will be accompanied by Baltimore for its victory over the Athletics in a post-season series, it was announced yesterday at the annual winter meeting of the organization. The club was formally presented the pennant at the meeting.

The Eastern League season will open April 25 and close Sept. 23, with 154 games scheduled. The season will be opened by a game between the New Haven and Bridgeport teams.

President Daniel O'Neill reported on his trip to Louisville to attend the session of minor leagues there. His report was not made public. C. P. Lane of Bridgeport was re-elected treasurer.

No sales or trades of players were announced.

The following schedule committee for 1923 was selected: C. P. Lane, Bridgeport, chairman; A. H. Powell, Worcester; A. J. Shean, Springfield, Mass.; M. J. Hawkins, Albany, and J. J. Sullivan, Waterbury.

LOWER COLLEGE COSTS ADVOCATED

Dr. Spere Points Out Ways for Financial Reforms

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—Elimination of competition between closely associated educational institutions, the restriction of the acceptance of requests for specific purposes and the besting given, if possible, to the general fund to be used where needed, and, finally, the distribution of the cost of production among the ultimate consumers, the students, are some of the recommendations for reducing college costs made by Frank Palmer Spere, president of Northeastern University, this afternoon at the closing session of the fourth meeting of the Association of Business Officers of New England Educational Institutions, held at the Babson Institute. Practically all of the higher educational institutions in New England and some from other states were represented at the meeting.

"It is poor practice for educational institutions to deliberately parallel each other's work and then through lavish expenditures for plant, equipment, athletics and advertising seek to draw students from one to the other," said Dr. Spere. "Such competition among hotels, department stores or railroads, if carried to excess, results in heavy losses and general disappointment. It has been found a safe and sound principle for educational institutions to supplement one another, to establish spheres of influence by mutual agreement and then seek to occupy them effectively."

"Another expensive habit of some institutions is to offer highly developed technical instruction to small groups of individuals, the cost being wholly disproportionate to the service rendered," he said, and continued, "It is not that we would minimize the importance of these courses or advise their discontinuance, but the universities, after a careful study of the field, should decide which institutions are to offer these courses and the all should send interested students where they are being offered."

Summarizing the situation Dr. Spere said:

"Funds must be raised for plant, equipment and certain other uses, operating deficits must be decreased, economic administration, co-operation and sound business management. Financiers and those of large means are fully appreciative of the insistent benefits of education to society and will always respond but there is a growing insistence that enrollments must be limited to secure the effective and economical units, that approved and conservative business methods must be increasingly employed, that competition must give place to co-operation and the ceaseless appeals for vast sums now running into tens of millions of dollars must subside."

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Loans which the banks have made on collateral have shown only slight increase, while loans on real estate have increased approximately \$15,000,000.

LANDIS TO ATTEND A TESTIMONIAL DINNER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis will attend a testimonial dinner next month to the New Haven baseball club, winner of last season's race in the Eastern League, when trophies will be awarded the team for its league victory.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts"
Revived by Walter Hampden

MASSINGER'S "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," arranged in a prologue and three acts, revived by Walter Hampden at the Boston Opera House, evening of Dec. 28. The cast:

Lord Lovell.....William Sauter
Sir Giles Overreach.....Walter Hampden
Wellborn.....Ernest Rowan
Marrall.....Edwin Cushman
Allworth.....Charles Brokaw
Justice Greedy.....P. J. Kelly
Tapwell.....C. Norman Hammond
Hanson Willard.....Reynolds Evans
Order.....Le Roi Operti
Purpess.....Allen Thomas
Amble.....Reynolds Evans
Watchall.....Joseph Latham
Winter.....Cedric Waller
Tailor.....William H. Stephens
Servant to Sir Giles.....Marcel Dill
Lady Allworth.....Mary Hall
Margaret, daughter to Sir Giles.....Elsie Herndon Kearns
Froth.....Ruth Chorpennin
Tabitha.....Margaret Barnstead
Abigail.....Josephine Van Rossum

Not since Edwin Booth last acted Sir Giles Overreach in Boston in 1886 had "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" been acted in this city until last night, when Walter Hampden appeared in the role that was for two centuries and more in the repertoires of the great actors of England and America along with Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth and Othello. Sir Giles belongs utterly to the so-called grand style of acting that has passed and with it has passed Massinger's hollow Elizabethan play. Like the works of Marlowe and of Beaumont and Fletcher "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" was "for an age only." Although the sincerity and skill of Mr. Hampden's company made it live again spasmodically last evening in the intense emotional scenes, in truth it must be said the chief interest was historical rather than dramatic.

Historical Interest

Historically, however, the performance had an absorbing interest for the playgoers who had possibly read the play and wondered how it could possibly be acted with any semblance of conviction. The story of the turning of the tables upon the remorseless Overreach by those whom he had tricked out of honor and fortune is told in a vein of primitive and naive cruelty—yet Mr. Hampden has performed wonders in its revival, or shall we say, his galvanization of it. His scholarship and his living historical imagination have evoked a satisfying Elizabethan atmosphere for the action, and his feeling for color and movement has suffused the gray, mechanical action with pictorial richness. He has ironed out the more archaic passages in the text and has with no little success given to the acting in ensemble and individually a semblance of naturalness.

The play's story, to recount it briefly, shows the downfall of a heartless, unscrupulous squire of rural England 200 years ago, through the miscarriage of his scheme to marry off his daughter Margaret to Lord Lovell. She secretly loves one who like herself is a commoner, the servant of Wellborn, who begins Wellborn is in penury, having spent the small amount his uncle had allowed him after defrauding him of his inheritance. But when it appears that Wellborn is in a fair way to wed a rich widow, Lady Allworth, Overreach gives a new purse and wardrobe to his nephew to further his supposed courtship. For Sir Giles thinks this marriage would give him a means of eventually seizing the Allworth estates which he has so long coveted. In keeping up his pretended suit—for Lady Allworth really loves Lord Lovell—the nephew finds "a new way to pay old debts." When Sir Giles discovers how he has been tricked and his daughter married to a commoner by a ruse he all but expires with baffled rage, and the play ends with this iron man broken at last by the recoil of his own mad overreaching.

A Well-Made Play

In construction, Massinger's drama is remarkably tight, considering the generally loose playmaking methods of his Elizabethan contemporaries. It is almost as modern in plot management as Scribner, but Scribner, who flourished two centuries later, is already on the shelf with Massinger, while a dozen, at least, of Shakespeare's plays continue to bloom perennially, like the flowers in Ann Hathaway's garden at Stratford. Even in construction, Shakespeare surpassed Massinger—"Othello," for instance, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is realistic rather than romantic in its tone, and so the author's lack of poetic feeling need not be dwelt upon.

Although this is a one-act play Mr. Hampden follows his usual custom of keeping his characterization within the fabric of the ensemble and so gives the whole a firmness that would never be present were he to give his chief thought to personae opportunities to "stand out." He thus works for the story of the play, as all actors—stars and supernumeraries alike—should, but too often do not. Always he relates himself to the other personages in the scene and is one of those real listeners who respond mentally to the words and acts of the other players. His strong, resonant voice gives the needed force to Sir Giles' harsh speech, and he manages to give a good deal of variety to a rôle that until the last scene is largely on one level.

Mr. Hampden shows Sir Giles so obsessed with his own plans he makes one believe that such an arch schemer could be outwitted. Imagination no hardens his manner and voice that he is convincing even in the painful episode where Sir Giles heartlessly forces his daughter to consent to set her cap for Wellborn. In the final scene Mr. Hampden gives a satisfying picture of a hateful nature poisoned by its own venom. Conscience overwhelms Sir Giles at last, and it was as a crushed man, indeed, that Mr. Hampden gasped that "some undone widow sitting on

his arm" and that "tears of orphans, gluing his sword to his scabbard," kept him from rending the enemies ringing him about. Without "cleaving the air with horrid speech," Mr. Hampden attained to the effect of the traditional grand style of acting. Playgoers last night who had seen Booth were heard to exclaim that they had never expected to see that style exemplified again.

As Marrall, Mr. Cushman made Sir Giles' cringing tool, who turns at last upon his brutal master, so believable as to match well with Mr. Hampden's performance. Mr. Kelly did a great deal with the gustatory humor of Justice Greedy, who provides a much-needed comic relief. Miss Hall made a gracious lady of the manor and Mr. Thomas provided some amusing bits as a cook. The others were well within the picture. The audience betokened its pleasure in the performance by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Hampden is to repeat Massinger's play on the evenings of Jan. 1, 6, and 10. E. C. S.

Margaret Lawrence in "Secrets" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At the Fulton Theater, beginning Dec. 25, Sam H. Harris presents Margaret Lawrence in "Secrets," a play with prologue, three acts, and epilogue, by Rudolph Besler and May Edgington. Staged by Sam Forrest. The cast:

Lady Carlton.....Miss Lawrence
Lady Lexington.....Barbara Allen
Audrey Carlton.....Mignon O'Doherty
John Carlton.....Shirley B. Pink
Robert Carlton.....Horace Cooper
Dr. Arbutnot.....Fraser Coulter
Nurse Martin.....Norma Ryan
Mrs. Marlowe.....Mrs. Edmund Gurney
Elizabeth Channing.....Lillian Brennard
Susan.....Mary Scott Betton
William Marlowe.....Orlando Daly
John Carlton.....Tom Nesbitt
Dr. McGovern.....Elmer Grandin
Bob.....Norman Houston
Mrs. Eustace Mainwaring.....Dorothy

Genuine acting ability of the highest order is so rare among American actresses that it is a pleasure to write of the unusual performance that is being given at the Fulton Theater by Miss Margaret Lawrence in a play by Rudolph Besler and May Edgington called "Secrets." In the writing of the play the authors have used four distinct periods in the life of a fine woman, the conditions of which have put her to extreme tests. We first see her in a prologue as a white-haired woman of 73, whose sufferings have carried her to the highest peak of spiritual beauty. The lights dim out and in a few seconds we are carried back to the beginning of the developing and unfolding of this beautiful character.

We see a girl of 18, full of joyous, vibrant, emotional youth. This daughter of a wealthy English family is dominated by an obstinate father and a foolish mother who would never consent to her marriage with a poor clerk in her father's office. The girl proves her faithfulness to the boy of her choice by eloping with him to poverty and hardship in a mining camp in Wyoming. The boy has said to her, "Come here, I want you," and she has gone with him. The audience is allowed to know the first secret that binds this pair together.

Each has a single purpose: he to succeed as he has promised he would in exchange for her confidence in following him into an unknown life, and she to prove faithful to him at all times and under all circumstances. He has again said, "Come here, I want you," and she has gone to him again. The world has not known the secret of the struggles they have endured together and do not understand what seems to be a dog-like devotion. With his great worldly success, which in the beginning was inspired by a noble motive, John glances in other directions than at Mary. It is not sincere love and he knows it. Mary knows it, also, and although her great love remains unharmed, she suffers through the experience.

With advancing years, John, who has always leaned on Mary, though he would have been the last to admit it, is still leaning on her great and beautiful devotion, and the play ends with the familiar "Mary, come here, I want you," to which she replies, "Yes, John." Then one understands the meaning and application of the play's title.

To those ignorant of the secrets known only to this man and his wife—the secrets of their struggles, their clinging together, the wife's devotion may seem weakness. Such opinion is based on a lack of knowledge. Trials often bring people together more closely.

Miss Lawrence runs the gamut of emotions from the exquisite light comedy of a girl of 18—an astonishingly convincing portrayal of the woman at 73. There are many moments during the three acts, prologue, and epilogue when her acting reminds us of Mrs. Pike's art—than which no higher compliment could be paid. Tom Nesbitt gives an excellent performance of the part of the husband and the same unconditional praise should go to every other member of the company. The scenery and extensive list of costumes are at all times and in all scenes both beautiful and correct. The stage direction of Sam Forrest deserves a special word of commendation. F. L. S.

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Photograph by White, New York

David Warfield as Shylock

After Many Years of Acting Such Parts as the Jewish Pedlar in "The Auctioneer" and the German composer-violinist in "The Music Master" He Is Now Appearing in the Leading Role of "The Merchant of Venice" Under David Belasco's Direction at the Lyceum Theater, New York.

Detroit Institute of Arts

DETROIT, Dec. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Wilhelm B. Valentiner has recently changed the attribution of the double portrait of the man and wife in rich dress, with stiff neck ruff, in the Detroit Institute of Arts. Formerly known as an example by Cornelius de Vos, a pupil of Rubens, it is now recognized as a youthful work by Anthony van Dyke, another pupil, the greatest of this master. Originally confusion apparently arose from the similarity of manner of the two pupils, the rapid and uneven touch, the long delicate fingers, and the clearness of expression in the faces, according to Mr. Valentiner, indicate the stamp of Van Dyke. The costumes, background, and the sitters themselves, John Wildens and wife, one of Rubens' helpers, corroborated this opinion, for both artist and these subjects were in and out of Rubens' atelier between 1618 and 1620. A portrait of this same John Wildens, by Van Dyke, is in the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna, and a replica at Cassel. Mr. Valentiner has published a complete critique about this picture.

The polychrome terra cotta relief of the "Madonna and Child," attributed to Luca della Robbia, has been considered by Allan Marquand, one of the greatest authorities on the Della Robbia. He has noted a similar one in the Berlin Museum, attributed to this artist by Dr. Wilhelm Bode. There is another one somewhat like it in Budapest, attributed by Schubring to the school of Donatello. Prof. Allan Marquand has said that it is personally believed that it is Donatellesque.

The painting of the "Madonna and Child with St. John" was at first attributed to Andrea Solario, active from 1493 to 1515, in the Milanese region, under the influence of Leonardo. Oswald Siren said that it was more Lombard than Venetian, although "St. John" was the most Venetian of all. He had said that it was of about the same date and quality as Solario's famous "Madonna with Two Saints," in the Brera gallery, one of his finest creations. Bernard Barrison, now

speaks of this picture as Veronese, certainly not of the Milanese school, but probably by Giovan Francesco Caroto, 1470-1546, contemporary with the end of the Mantegna's career in the Paduan region. This picture was formerly known as the "Madonna and Child" of the Milanese fifteenth century, by Vincenzo Poppa, who followed the Pisanella tradition, and is now known as a miniature painter. He speaks of the baptismal font, formerly recognized as Venetian of the date approximating 1390 as certainly pure Romanesque. It is now ordinarily placed in the twelfth century.

These are some of the important accession this year to the permanent collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Portrait by Bronzino

Ralph H. Booth has loaned to the institute an important portrait by Agnolo Bronzino of the sixteenth century, Italian Renaissance. He is foremost of the so-called mannerists, of whom the artist, Vasari, was another. His portrait of a woman and child here exhibited, shows his love of precise and exaggerated forms. The representation of details, such as that of the rich jewelry and polychrome brocade dress of the woman, although photographic, is good in decorative character. His portraitures were his best work. He is a marvelous technician, and has more or less justly gained great popularity. He followed in the train of such great men as Raphael.

Portraits by Leo J. Mielziner
The Garper Gallery on Adams Street is showing a group of portraits by Leo J. Mielziner. This talented artist gave an unusually absorbing and worth-while talk at the Detroit Institute of Arts last Sunday. "When is a Portrait, and Why?" Con-

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trary to custom, the speaker is not only a very good artist, but an intelligent critic, "a man among men." He has spoken at several places here in the city, such as the Woman's City Club, and informally elsewhere. A number of his drawings are on view at the Carper Galleries, through whom he may be reached. He is giving sittings from time to time. Judging from the likeness of persons who are well known here, such as Clyde H. Burroughs, secretary and curator of the Detroit Institute of Arts, whom he has just drawn, he is successful in that respect, as well as in his ability to design and compose a real picture.

Chaliapin and Galli-Curci Appear in Chicago Opera

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The outstanding features of last week at the Auditorium were the appearance of Mme. Galli-Curci in "Madam Butterfly" (Dec. 21) and that of Feodor Chaliapin in Bolto's "Mefistofele" (Dec. 22). The latter, it must be said, was of greater moment than the former. Mme. Galli-Curci is one of the great coloratura artists of the era, but she is not at her best in lyric roles. In "Madam Butterfly" she disclosed some attractive moments of voice—for when it is a matter of pure vocalism, Mme. Galli-Curci is a joy to hear—but it was impossible to resist the conviction that she was not comfortable in such a part as Cio-Cio-San. Chaliapin made a notable impression in Bolto's opera. Few artists possess such power. Few are able to characterize a rôle with the astonishing mastery which he showed. It should be said, too, that the quality and sonority of vocal tone which the Russian singer made manifest was impressive; for Chaliapin is a veteran of the stage. "Mefistofele" gave the artist admirable opportunities, but the work is not one of the masterpieces of song. Some of it, indeed, is striking, but there is much that is weak and some that is faded and out of mode. F. B.

"The Messiah" in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the Los Angeles Oratorio Society in a deeply impressive manner under the baton of John Smallman. The house was crowded. Mr. Smallman had cut the oratorio judiciously, without breaking its coherence. To this he brought convincing sense of Handel's style and a simple command of his choral and orchestral means. Little more could have been desired as to precision and tone-quality of the chorus, numbering about 200 well-blended voices. The success of the Los Angeles Oratorio Society, increasing from concert to concert, is due largely to the artistic forethought of its director, Arthur Middleton, baritone, sang magnificently. Florence Middaugh, contralto, too, vocally and in interpretation is a satisfying Handel-singer. Harold Proctor, tenor, and Melba French Barr, soprano, are vocally gifted, but do not yet measure up fully to the stature of Handel in his demands on vocalization and style.

Akron Little Theater

AKRON, O., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Akron's Little Theater, fostered by the Civic Drama Association, had its formal opening recently with the presentation of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

Seating about 150, the Little Theater was formerly in a building on N. Union Street but is now located in the ballroom of the old Mason homestead allowing it ample stage room and permitting installation of better lighting and effects.

A cast made up of local talent gave a creditable performance of these two classics, Gordon Davies as the Lion in Shaw's satire acting very acceptably. It was evident to "first-nighters" that Mrs. Phillip Chapin Jones, producer for the organization, and formerly connected with Little Theater movements in California, is well equipped to stage such productions and likely to bring credit to Akron's first venture of the kind.

The Little Theater movement was sponsored here by Mrs. Elwood B. Spear, local playwright, and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, resulting in the organization last spring of the Civic Drama Association. Officers and those active in production are all local women.

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New York Art Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27
ANOTHER member of the Benson family is on the calendar with his paintings of ships at the Kennedy Galleries. Now it is John P. Benson, architect and brother of the well-known artist, Frank W. Benson, whose water colors and etchings have already figured in several New York exhibitions this year. Something of the romance of Old Salem and its shipping glories echoes through the work of this particular descendant; perhaps some even earlier strain runs through his make-up for several of his canvases depict the proud galleons of the seventeenth century when gold and color embellished poop and bulwark. Mr. Benson gains a certain spaciousness in these portraits of ships under full sail by using long panels which extend his horizons with good effect. He gives sparkle and luminosity to his water, and in one case has evidently learned how to produce a certain effect of opalescence from his brother. While the mise-en-scène is faithfully carried out in each painting, one feels that the ship is the gist of the whole matter and that the artist's real problem lay in recreating a semblance of her erstwhile grandeur and beauty.

C. Arnold Slade, a Boston painter, is holding his first New York exhibition at the Howard Young Galleries. This painter has finally settled down at Truro, on picturesque Cape Cod after many wanderings and student days in New York and Paris, and it is in the landscapes that he paints of this section that he gives fullest expression to his talent. He catches the topography and coloring with an ease that comes from familiarity and affection. Many Venetian and Trianon landscapes and figure studies are scattered through the galleries, glimpses of Paris and Constantinople, notes of an artist on his wanderings.

At the Babcock Galleries a landscapist of the Connecticut countryside is showing several low-toned somber paintings, landscapes belonging almost to an earlier generation when dark foliage against luminous sky and water was a formula in vogue, an American counterpart of the Corot and Barbizon school. Harold Phelan received his first training in New York schools and later spent three years studying with Henry W. Ranger. He exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1910 and has been frequently seen there and at other exhibitions throughout the country. But in these days of overflowing palettes and dazzling color contrasts, it seems anomalous to find a young painter brooding in the shadows of the past. What might trip to Taos in the sunny season do for such an one? Mr.

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Phelan has the necessary equipment for aesthetic exploration. All that seems necessary is some inner prompting.

At the Ainslie Galleries some recent paintings by F. Harriman Wright reveal an artist concerned with "romance" and Old World charm. He reconstructs sixteenth-century garden parties and Venetian ball scenes, of the court of Louis XIV, or tales of Boccaccio. Even his American landscapes are tinged with something of this dreamy unreality. Mr. Wright has evolved a technique which gives a tinge of time to his canvases and proves himself in this exhibition to be a painter of settled and consistent methods.

At the Brown-Robertson Gallery a water-colorist new to this city is being introduced by a series of dashing sketches. William Bradford Green, of Hartford, Conn., is the artist who has recorded his impressions of the Adirondack Mountains and the sea coast of New England with brushes freely charged with liquid color. These water colors embody all the qualities of pure color and spontaneity which characterize the best examples of this art.

Henry C. White is showing paintings and pastels at the Milch Galleries, landscape notes and studies of nature when she appeared in conventional and quiet guise.

The New York Society of Painters is holding its sixth annual exhibition at the Fifth Arts Building, until Jan. 9. Fifty or more canvases are hung in this gallery and range through all manner of subject matter. The most interesting painting appeared to be "Old Mystic," by Lester D. Baronda. Jane Peterson, Anna Goldthwaite, Sophie Brannan, Emily Hatch and Harry Watrous are some of the exhibiting members.

A new play for Margaret Anglin will soon be produced by Lee Shubert, with George Foster Platt in charge of rehearsals. It is reported that the play will be "The Sea Woman," by Willard Robertson.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS**New York****The Christmas Play****THE FOOL**

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BETTER TIMES

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Week of December 31

MAJESTIC THEATRE

NATION'S TRADE MAKES PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Department of Commerce Says
Further Advances to Be
Expected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Stock taking of the nation's domestic business for the last year gives "a feeling of satisfaction" as to the progress made, the Department of Commerce declared today, in an end-of-the-year statement, and from this day's position, it added, "There are no serious obstacles in sight which should hinder further advances" in the early new year.

Optimism, born of the accomplishments of the past months which many officials of the Government regard as a remarkable strengthening of the economic fabric, is evident throughout the statement, which noted that the production of manufactured commodities averaged 50 per cent larger than in 1921. The farmer received approximately 17 per cent more for his products than in 1921 and the total volume of agricultural products was worth a much greater sum than was that of a year ago.

"The unsettled conditions in foreign countries, particularly in Europe, however," the statement continued, "are still depressing our trade and, to some extent, have no doubt kept the prices of agricultural products below the level of other commodities, but within the past two months, this latter condition has been relieved to some extent."

Exports Decrease
While dealing only briefly with foreign trade, the Review said that American exports had dropped 6 per cent as compared with last year, but the comparison was on a basis of 11 months and, in addition, represented a "long climb" from a poor start, according to officials. Imports to Sept. 22, when the new tariff law was effective, were slightly above last year and indications are, it was stated unofficially, that the year's total may exceed last year's imports by a small margin.

The total volume of building, ordinarily a measure of the country's business situation, was 52 per cent larger in the first 11 months of this year than in the corresponding period last year, and the prediction is made that the full year's record will exceed that of 1921. The 1922 contracts for 11 months also represented a much greater expenditure of money than for the full year of 1921.

There was a genuine swell in the volume of general trade, according to the summary, which mentioned a 6 per cent greater sale by mail order houses and a 12 per cent increase in business by chain stores as indicative of the business tide, declines appearing only in isolated lines.

Increases in production with the reduction of immigration were said to have taken care of the unemployment situation, and labor shortages were reported in many localities, although this condition was not general. It was added, however, that work appeared to be waiting for most laborers who sought it.

The year's progress was reported to have changed a huge surplus of freight cars into a shortage. This shortage was general, it was said, despite a lower percentage of cars under repair than in many months. Freight movements, however, were described generally as satisfactory.

Farmer's Purchasing Power

One of the chief benefits derived by the farmer through the economic changes of the 12 months was the increase in his purchasing power, according to the review, which called attention to the decline of 10 per cent in wholesale and 5 per cent in retail prices, while the agricultural products were averaging 17 per cent more than the previous year. This condition works to the advantage of the consumer also in that it narrows the margin between prices on wholesale and retail sales, it is explained.

The department's survey showed that textile mills were about 20 per cent more active than last year; the iron and steel industry increased its output between 60 and 70 per cent; production of non-ferrous metals was 50 per cent or more greater; petroleum production was about 15 per cent greater, coke 40 per cent, paper 20 to 30 per cent, rubber 40 per cent, motor vehicles 50 per cent, building construction 52 per cent, lumber 35 per cent, brick 50 per cent, cement 15 per cent, leather 20 per cent, sugar 45 per cent and meats about 5 per cent.

The only declines of outstanding importance were 7 per cent in bituminous coal and 47 per cent in anthracite, both of which were due to the strike, and therefore were regarded as indicative of a fundamental fault in the economic structure. They were more than offset, it was added, by the generally higher level of production in all other lines.

Big Crops Harvested

The final estimates of the wheat crop showed it to have been about 41,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent greater than last year. This was due, it was said, to expansion in winter wheat growing. Prices ranged generally higher. There was a decline of 38 per cent in wheat exports, a condition linked with the foreign situation, but exports of wheat flour were almost the same as in 1921.

Big crops of corn and oats marked the year, each being larger than in the preceding year. The corn crop was 178,000,000 bushels greater and that of oats about 137,000,000 bushels more than in 1921. Exports of these commodities were larger by far than in the preceding year, and in addition the prices were higher, the review stated.

Cotton consumption rose nearly 14 per cent in the first 11 months as compared with the corresponding period last year. This increase included the record month of November, when more cotton was used than in any month since 1917. Prices were higher by 12 per cent on the average than a year ago, while cotton cloths and yarns were 20 per cent higher, the summary shows.

The wool manufacturing industry

was about 25 per cent more active in 1922 than in 1921, as represented by production, it was reported. Consumption of wool exceeded that of last year by 35 per cent on a 10 months' comparison. Prices of unwashed wool advanced almost 70 per cent on the Boston market and there was an increase of about half that amount in finished goods.

Savings bank deposits increased uniformly throughout the country, according to the survey.

Advertising in newspapers was 6 per cent less on the basis of 11 months than for the corresponding period last year, but there was an increase, the summary showed, in the advertising in magazines. Postal receipts were 9 per cent greater for the first 11 months than for the corresponding period in 1921.

CAST IRON PIPE COMPANY'S PROFITS FOR 1922 ARE FAIR

The United States Cast Iron Pipe company's earnings for 1922 may be estimated at approximately \$1,000,000 after all charges, depreciation and tax, equal to about \$8.33 a share on \$12,000,000 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred.

The 5 per cent dividend now being paid on the preferred calls for \$600,000, and the company should add to surplus this year, barring unforeseen adjustments, nearly \$400,000.

After allowing for the full 7 per cent on the preferred, which would have to be paid in any year in which the common stock was to participate, the year's net for \$12,000,000 common would be about \$1.33 a share on the basis of the above estimate.

Plants of the company will enter the new year averaging 75 per cent to 80 per cent capacity and with the outlook for new business in 1923 exceptionally good.

BIG TIRE SURPLUS EXPECTED TO BE EASILY CONSUMED

AKRON, O., Dec. 29 (Special).—That the tire industry will go into 1923 with a surplus of nearly 5,000,000 casings is the view of one manufacturer here. This excess is not looked on with alarm, however, because the present market is considered to be on the sellers' side rather than the buyers', completely reversing the situation of a year ago.

Tire manufacturers look to original equipment demand from automobile factories as the outlet for present surplus and it is estimated that at least 500,000 cars will be produced in the first three months of the new year. These figures may seem high for the first quarter, but conservative estimates from the highest authorities place the 1923 automobile production at about 3,000,000.

Late figures give a definite estimate of 45,000,000 tires produced in the United States in 1922, 35,000,000 being the figure for the first 10 months. With total consumption for the year variously estimated between 39,000,000 and 42,000,000, there is thus the 5,000,000 surplus referred to.

PERUVIAN CORP. EARNINGS SHOW GAIN FOR YEAR

The Peruvian Corporation received a net revenue of \$546,056 in the year ended June 30, 1922, compared with \$492,927 and \$599,804 in 1921 and 1920, respectively. Income from railroads was \$387,293 compared with \$379,341 for the preceding year, from guano \$49,797, compared with \$36,025, from the Government annuity payment \$30,000, compared with \$24,866.

Administration expenses were \$23,925, against \$27,057, but exchange involved a loss of \$35,539, and after deducting 4 per cent debenture service, net profit was \$263,591, comparing with \$231,110 at the close of the preceding year and \$352,909 for the year ended June 30, 1920.

An additional profit was made on investments realized of \$2322, and after paying 1 per cent on the preference stock and 2 per cent additional on the debentures, \$34,941 was carried forward compared with \$141,693 the year before.

Gross and net receipts of the railroads were the highest recorded in currency, but the average rate of exchange for the year was only 17s. 6d. to the Peruvian pound, compared with 23s. 1d. Guano receipts would have been much larger if 73 per cent of the shipments had not been made at the end of June.

Payment of full year's annuity of \$80,000 leaves \$38,490 arrears with interest. Debenture stock, at 89, gives a running yield of 6 1/2 per cent, and the preference stock, at 25, yields less than 4 per cent, minus the tax.

MILLIONS LOPPED

OFF THE VALUE OF

POWER PROPERTY

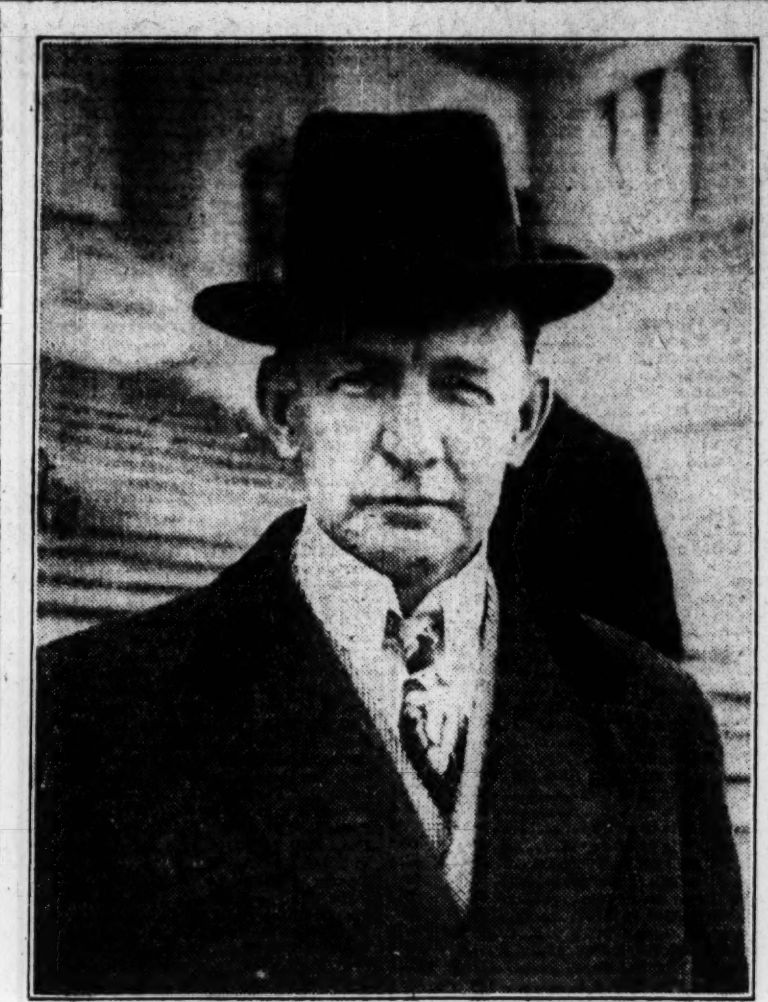
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29.—Deducting \$11,000,000 from the valuation fixed by engineers of the company, the Alabama Power Service Commission has handed down an opinion fixing the total valuation of the property of the Alabama Power Company in the State, devoted to the service of the public, as \$33,843,252. The retail property devoted to the use of the public is valued at \$37,999,278. The rest is wholesale, according to the Public Service Commission.

The opinion followed an examination of the property and investigation of the company's books for more than two and one-half years. This time has elapsed since the company applied to the commission for a physical valuation.

The company protested the action of the commission, basing their protest on the finding of the engineers which they employed for the original examination.

SEARS, ROEBUCK'S SALES

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales for December (partly estimated), will be \$20,756,286, compared with \$17,960,880 in 1921, an increase of 21.32 per cent. For the year they will be \$182,166,825, compared with \$178,014,979 in 1921, an increase of 2.33 per cent.



Charles Gates Dawes

CHARLES GATES DAWES is internationally known as the organizer of the first United States Government budget. He had a well-established record in affairs financial, dating back to 1900 and even earlier when he had already climbed to the heights among the foremost authorities on banking and economics in the country.

He is now back in Chicago as chairman of the board of directors of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. He is also connected as a director or officer with a large number of enterprises there and elsewhere. General Dawes is a native of Marietta, O. He graduated from the Marietta College with an A. B. degree, earned an A. M. and then studied to become a lawyer, gaining an LL. B. degree from the Cincinnati Law School. He practiced this profession for about seven years, until in 1894 he made Evanston, Ill., his home, interesting himself in the gas business there.

Shortly after he took an active part in political affairs, taking charge in Illinois of the Republican campaign during which McKinley was elected President. Mr. Dawes was appointed Comptroller of the Currency in 1897 and in that office attracted much attention as an economist and financial expert.

In 1902 he founded the Central Trust Company of Illinois, becoming its president.

During the recent war he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, having been sent overseas as general purchasing agent and chairman of the General Purchasing Board of the American Expeditionary Force, serving nearly two years. He also served on various other war boards, among them the Advisory Liquidation Board of the American Expeditionary Force.

BUYERS OF BEEF ARE EAGER FOR CHOICE GRADES

Holiday Poultry Weakens Market
for Time—Hog Market
Reacts—Mutton Dull

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (Special).—Although the beef market has been weakened by the heavy offerings of holiday poultry, cattle buyers are eager to get as many good to choice steers as possible, and this week buyers have been paying steady prices at about last week's level. On the other hand, the demand for the common and medium grades have declined, and the cattle selling at \$8.50 to \$9.50 are considered 25 to 50 cents lower than last week, when sharp competition raised the market substantially. Business has been quiet, and there have not been many sales at more than \$11.

After making a new high for December at \$7.70 the hog market has a reaction because of heavier receipts, the natural result of the advance in prices. A good shipping demand has helped the market and prevented a sharp decline, which otherwise the lower bids of packers would have brought about. The best light hogs are now \$8.60 and most of the medium and heavy butchers \$8.40 to \$8.55; mixed \$8.30 to \$8.45, and heavy packing, \$7.90 to \$8.15.

There has been dull trading in mutton lately, and buyers have been bearish. Sellers held for steady prices and most of the sales were at \$15.25 to \$15.40 for the best lambs and \$15.00 to \$15.25 for plainer grades.

There has been a good inquiry for feeders at \$14 to \$14.50. Matured sheep sell largely at \$7 to \$8, about even with last week. Feeding operations in Colorado and Nebraska are heavy, about 1,000,000 lambs being fed in each state. These will start to market about the middle of January and continue until nearly June. Traders look for satisfactory prices during the winter months.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS SOLD FOR A SONG

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Stocks and bonds with a total par value of more than \$50,000,000 were dumped on the market for a small fraction of this sum by Adrian Muller & Son, auctioneers. Beautifully engraved "cats and dogs" sold at Woolworth prices.

The room of bargain hunters got a laugh when three shares of James W. Elliott's Business Builders preferred, par value \$100 each, were offered. "One dollar for the lot!" some one yelled. There were no other bids. Chicago Utilities Company bonds of \$2,000,000 par value brought \$200. Russian bonds brought a snicker.

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Krupps are reported to be negotiating with an unnamed British financier, after parleys with Leslie Trountr have come to a standstill, for participation in a scheme to exploit lands in Donetz Basin, Russia. The original contract of the Krupps with the Soviet Government has been modified, the area reduced to 67,500 acres, the concession to run for 36 years, and the concessionaires pledged to cultivate 40 per cent of the land within three years. The contract is cancellable every six years.

SUGAR CONCERN'S PROFIT

The consolidated income account of the Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation for the year ended Sept. 30, 1922, as submitted to the New York Stock Exchange displays a net profit of \$25,219 after charges and taxes. The income account follows: Operating profit \$3,599,491, interest \$3,527,716, taxes \$45,656, net profit \$25,219.

FIVE RAILROADS MAY MERGE INTO ONE BIG SYSTEM

Only Interstate Commerce Commission and Stockholders' Approval Now Needed

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Only the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and stockholders of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, the Lake Erie & Western, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, and the Chicago & State Line is necessary today for the consolidation of these railroads into one of the largest rail systems east of the Mississippi River.

Unification of the railroads, all of which are operated and controlled by the C. P. & M. J. Van Sweringen interests of this city, was agreed upon by directors of the five companies here yesterday. Application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to amalgamate will be made immediately, it was said. Meetings of stockholders to vote on the proposition have been called for early in March.

After consolidation, the system will be known as the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad. It will have a total mileage of 1695 and an authorized capitalization of \$105,500,000, which equals the present authorized capital stock of the five constituent companies.

The territory served by the roads affected extends from Buffalo through Cleveland and touches St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Peoria, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Sandusky, and Toledo, and has connections to Detroit.

PROFITS OF VAN RAALTE FOR 1922 AT RECORD RATE

Earnings of Van Raalte Company, Inc., for 1922 have been at a record rate. Net in the first six months was \$1,000,000, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$10 a share on the 80,000 shares common. For the full year the balance after taxes, preferred dividends and sinking fund should be between \$15 and \$20 a share.

Ahead of the 80,000 shares common is \$450,000 7 per cent preferred stock and a small subsidiary funded debt of \$245,500. For the six years 1916-1921, net averaged \$927,000 a year or \$8 a share on the present capitalization; for the three years 1919-20-21 the average was \$12.87 a share, and in 1921, the year of deflation, the company showed \$12.33 a share, which speaks volumes for the capabilities of the management.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at the close of 1921 was 2.3 to 1, with net quick assets of \$3,759,000, compared with \$2,861,000 at the end of 1919 and a ratio of less than 2 to 1. The 1922 statement will show a still further increase in net quick assets. Bank loans are reported as being slightly higher but no raw silk acceptances are outstanding as a year ago and inventory due to increased operations is greater, but priced at cost, considerably below present market. Discussion of dividends is expected early next year.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

FOREIGN SECURITIES			
Issue	Rate	Due	Bid Asked
Arg. Loan 1909 (200)	134	73 1/2	74 1/2
Arg. Loan 1909 (100)	5	1345	77 1/2 78 1/2
Arg. Cedulaes Ser 7&8 6			344 25 1/2
Arg. Cedulaes Ser 7&8 6			344 25 1/2
Arg. Cedulaes Ser 7&8 6			344 25 1/2
Arg. Loan 1909 (100)	5	1345	77 1/2 78 1/2
Arg. Loan 1909 (100)	5	1345	77 1/2 78 1/2
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CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GREATER
 Customs receipts at the port of Quebec during the month of November amounted to \$588,633, compared with \$450,014 during the corresponding month of last year. The increase is attributed to the large number of tourists from the United States and other countries.

Calcutta 313 3105
 * 1913 average 22.44 cts. per rupee.
 † Cents a thousand.

ENGLISH STEEL BOOM
 LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Sheffield correspondent of The Engineer, referring to the steel industry, writes: "People are now beginning to see the coming boom and the employment which will last for years."

"800" CERTIFICATES SOLD
 Dillon, Read & Co. and the National City Company have purchased and sold new issue of \$2,360,000 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company certificates dated March 1, 1923, and maturing in semiannual installments from Sept. 1,

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:			
	This week	Last week	
Full gold reserve	\$1,028,880,789	\$1,019,054,054	
Total reserves	\$1,655,385,460	\$1,644,366,050	
Reserves discounted:			
Sec by gov oblig	125,487,106	128,029,410	
U S govt bonds	12,492,448	12,492,448	
St bds opt mkt	44,789,221	41,225,220	
Pr Rts in circ	589,001,354	606,538,269	

MOBILE & OHIO			
	Nov	1921	1921
Nov	\$32,582	\$1,470,991	
Net	322,575	100,464	
Gross—11 mos	16,292,462	16,884,836	
Net	1,271,571	1,271,444	

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
	Nov	1921	1921
Gross	\$384,278	\$381,448	
Net	39,209	\$32,020	
Gross—11 mos	3,871,571	4,122,625	
Net	297,581	310,712	

SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
	Nov	1921	1921
Gross	\$12,175,115	\$11,190,256	
Net	2,466,600	2,368,600	
Gross—11 mos	116,285,546	118,210,892	

BONDS TO BE OFFERED

A New York syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. B. Speyer & Co. and headed by J. B. Speyer & Co. will offer, about Jan. 3, 1923, \$12,462,000 International Great Northern Pacific 6 per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be sold at 100 and will be secured by a first lien on 115 miles of road acquired by the new company in reorganization. The bonds are part of an issue of \$20,000,000, which is at the rate of only about \$16,000

Appalachian Power Co.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Central Georgia Power Co.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Circulars
Upon Request

5's 1941 5.85
5's 1935 6.00

Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
60 State St., Boston
Tel. Congress 2360

Egypt Advertis Abroad for Lucrative Tourist Trade

Hotel Keepers Attempt to Abolish Tipping, Resorts
Promoted and Air Service Aided

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The tourist season in Egypt, which used to bring in such a rich harvest to the country in pre-war days, has shown but a flicker up to now of its former activity since 1914 when it was entirely stopped. This year a committee, composed of representatives of those most interested directly, has been formed to advertise Egypt's attractions in foreign countries, and as it has the Government's support it is hoped that considerable progress may be made toward re-establishing this remunerative traffic.

Special attention appears to be given to America, the United Kingdom, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway as countries likely to respond to tourist propaganda, while the P. & O. Steamship Company is studying a proposal made by the committee enabling passengers from the East, especially Australia, to break their journey in Egypt and to proceed to Europe by any one of the many ships leaving Alexandria and Port Said for European ports.

Anti-Tipping Move

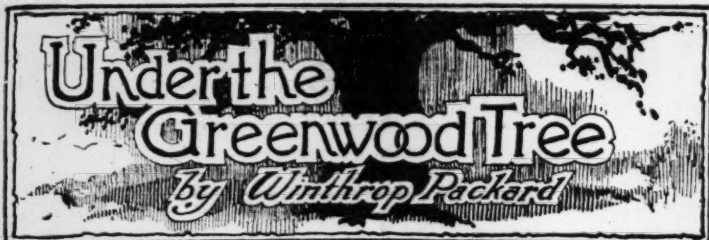
Close co-operation is being also sought with the Palestine authorities so that the tourist interests in both countries may benefit mutually. The committee strongly recommended that hotel managers should reduce their charges and stop tipping, and it is interesting to note that the latter recommendation, at any rate, is promised their support. The town of Alexandria, too, has discovered it has attractions to offer the tourist, especially,

perhaps, in respect to its climate, which for nearly eight months of the year is one of the pleasantest to be found, and in consequence the municipality has awakened to its duties of making the best of them. Unfortunately, though one of the most famous of the ancient cities of the East, it has no remarkable ruins to attest its former greatness, so devastating have been the invasions, especially those of the Moslem hordes of Amr and his successors. Considerable attention has, however, been recently devoted to the ruins of Canopus, the Ptolemaic seaside resort some 10 miles northeast of Alexandria, while the city itself has several interesting catacombs and an excellent Greco-Roman museum.

Air Travel Developing

Another activity which may become of great importance to Egypt is that of aerial travel. Negotiations are proceeding between the authorities in Egypt and Italy for establishing a triweekly service by flying boat between Brindisi and Egypt. Since the war the importance of Brindisi as the European port for the Far East mail service has disappeared owing to the decision to use Marseilles mainly for the greater part of eastern shipping.

The intention of the promoters of the aerial route is, of course, to establish a very fast line by plane to India via Baghdad, and as the Egypt-Baghdad service has been working regularly now for many months under the auspices of the Royal Air Force, it seems extremely probable that the project may shortly be realized.



In the Wind's Garden

THERE is a man in my house who planted a garden in the spring and then went away and left it to the kindly sun and rain to take care of. But the wind came and planted in the same garden, and when the man came back in the harvest time he had a wonderful crop. For the things the wind had sown had overtopped all else and the garden was full of Amaranth and Ambrosia. Now one of these is a flower of the poets and the other is food for the gods. So I prefer to call them still and am minded to praise the man for his garden, for now that the snow lies across the fields, wings of gold and bright-eyed song makers of the pasture come thither to feast. To be sure, this crop of the wind's sowing which stands so bravely above the white drifts where all may harvest it, is only pig-weed and Roman wormwood in some parlance, yet long ago Shelley wrote of the Amaranth, "Why did not Love the Amaranth choose which bears no thorns and cannot perish?" It may be that he wrote of the Amaranth's Melancholicus, which is the "love-lies-bleeding" of old gardens, rather than the Amaranthus retrofractus which the wind sowed. And it may be not.

Before Shelley, Spencer also sang of the Amaranth and after Shelley Tennyson, slumberously soothing his lotus-eaters:

But prompt on beds of Amaranth and moly,
How sweet (O little warm air full of
blowing lowly),
With half-dropt eyelids still,
Beneath a heaven dark and holy,
To watch the long bright river drawing
slowly
His waters from the purple hill.

But whatever the poets meant, the Amaranth and Ambrosia of the wind's garden have brought and hold the song makers and feasted the wood gods in the shape of the winter birds since the cold came. Nor will these pay much attention to such other feasts as I spread for them, so long as the seeds of Amaranth and Ambrosia still feed the multitudes. To the feast come Gold-finch and Pine-finch, Juncos and Tree Sparrow, and daily I watch hopefully for these dawning sprites of the snow, the Redpolls. In the joy of these song makers and minor divinities present and hoped for, I rejoice in the wind's garden and plan to prepare a wider space for the wind to plant next year.

There are winters when the Tree Sparrows come in flocks of hundreds. I dare say thousands, to Massachusetts' hillsides and linger as long as the crop of gray birch seeds suffices to feed them. Hilarious flocks are these, swirling in swinging flight from tree to tree, often singing tiny snatches of song as they go. Well they know how to make the birch catkins open their brown cylinders and release the little brown seeds that they conceal. With a single impulse charging like a singing regiment of good tidings bearers, these shock troops plunge against the slender birch and alight. The shock shakes the tree and the seeds rain down. Like a flash the flock follows them and where the snow is browned by the fleur-de-lis catkin scales that fall with them, a scale to a seed, they eat up every seed.

It is interesting to study the tracks in the snow after the flock has gone, for the same intelligent team-work that makes the flock in flight move as a unit seems to dominate this work on the snow. The tracks wind and twist in singularly equidistant curves that rarely cross but in the end cover the seed-fall region with a fine fretting of footfalls. They come to the winter birds love well. To learn the secret of the weed's plain heart, and though the ambrosia may be the "bitter weed" of the old herbalists, its seeds are sweet and nourishing to its friends. While these are the Amaranth and goose-foot delectables last, the Tree Sparrows do not care to go

far. Well-fed and well-content, they sit up in the trees of the overgrown Arbor Vitae hedge and lazily puff out their feathers until they are globes of fluff with a tiny bill protruding between two bright eyes and the dark spots in their soft gray breasts are but deep dimples. Often then they twitter their little, canary-like half song, just a word or two suggesting the jubilant ecstasy that will be theirs as they wing their way northward in March. The sound brings back a thought of summer to the pale sunshine and makes the listener, like the birds, half forget what season it is. It is sweet with promise, this half-song, and it will grow with the year. Some clear February day the flock will really forget the winter for a moment and burst into that joyous full chorus that makes the listener like the singers, I believe, think it is June.

Thus the wind's garden is good, and I plan to augment it next year. For I fancy, the Tree Sparrows and Juncos do not live by Amaranth and Ambrosia, lamb's tongue and goose-foot alone. Especially the Goldfinches and Siskins delight in the seed of the chicory and for that I love the plant the more. Right through the snow, wet or dry, its slender stems protrude all winter long, scrawny with the seeds that will not fall till spring but may be plucked by any perching bird. So as the Bobolinks swing in swaying weed tops in the summer and make them bloom anew with beauty and with song, so in keen January days the Goldfinches twitter and sway on the bending stems of the chicory, giving them buds of yellow and black of yellow and brown that are like half opening tulips.

So next spring I plan to help the wind by adding to its sowing many seeds of chicory. Long ago these plants came over from England in some good housewife's kindly care and escaped from her herbary to make roadsides and old fields places of soft beauty on every summer dawn from Newfoundland to Minnesota. The chicory is a flower to love and leave on its stalk. Every morning it opens wide blue eyes at earliest light, tempting the morning bee, but closing to the full sun. It should be the patron flower of bird students for it chooses the early morning hours, which are best for bird study, to bloom. The chicory came to America as a garden herb and a salad plant. Such in a measure it still is, but its blue-eyed beauty along roadsides brings far

WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS INCREASED PROHIBITION'S VOTING STRENGTH

Church of England Newspaper Opposed Dry Action, but
Judges Favor Curbing Drinking Custom

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The enfranchisement of women has undoubtedly greatly increased the temperance vote in Britain: Viscountess Rhonda says the liquor trade is in a nervous condition, fearing that something is going to happen. Inspired letters and paragraphs have been appearing in the press all over the country in the interests of the trade. Now is the time, Lady Rhonda urges, to push on and get something done. The British Women's Temperance Association, assuming that nothing that is worth having was ever achieved by one stroke, are concentrating on local option, that being "the way they got prohibition in the United States."

Dr. John Clifford, the veteran Free Church leader, says the local option is now one of the key-words of the Liberal position, and The Guardian, the Church of England newspaper, admits that local option "is obviously a convenient stepping-stone to prohibition," of which it disapproves. The Bishop of Manchester hopes for great advance along the line of local option, though he prophesies that there will be enormous opposition to it.

Brewers Exert Pressure

The liquor interests have decided (states the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian) on the terms which the Prime Minister must give for their support. They ask to be relieved from the "unsympathetic bureaucratic control" of the past seven years, and for an amelioration of the present "crushing" duties on beer and spirits. The "Trade" is troubled because Lady Astor was adopted as the official Conservative candidate, and the Government has been given to understand that no facilities are to be afforded for her Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, with its provisions for local option. The great depression in the brewing trade is said to be due to the high taxation on alcohol, and the Chancellor of the

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more joy to the eyes than its roots and young shoots do to the palate, and its service to the winter birds far outweighs its use to the gardener and salad maker. It is not of the wind's garden for its seeds are far too heavy and persistent to be wind sown but I think it will make a nice border and the wind has been so good to me in thus helping out in my planting that I am minded to help in return.

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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Exchequer is being pressed to reduce the duty. For the 10 months ending October, 1922, there was a reduction of about 50 per cent on the sale of beer, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, and the fall in the consumption of spirits is even greater.

Judges Against Liquor

Two metropolitan magistrates have made outspoken pronouncements against the liquor trade. Cecil Chapman says that his experience is that drunkenness is on the increase, and he advocates a further curtailment of the hours of sale. M. R. Webb, senior magistrate of the Newington division of the County of London, has taken the unusual and bold course of issuing "A Protest and an Appeal" to the brewers and distillers of England, Scotland, and Wales, and all others engaged in the drink traffic. The expenditure of £469,700,000 or more in a year on liquor is, he says, an exhausting drain on the resources of the people, a direct cause of unsatisfactory industrial conditions, and is an answerable for widespread national poverty.

An important decision bearing on the prohibition movement in the British Empire has been given by the House of Lords. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal in New Zealand that a firm of brewers was not entitled to deduct in an income-tax return sums spent on anti-prohibition propaganda.

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Seneca Hotel

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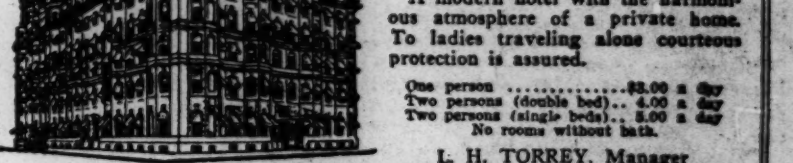
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INDICATIONS POINT
TO VALUABLE FIND
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16 (Special
Correspondence)—Existence of oil in the
northeastern part of British Col-
umbia has been definitely proved, ac-
cording to oil experts who have been
investigating the oil possibilities of
the Province for the provincial gov-
ernment. The oil area tested by these
experts lies between the foothills of
the Rocky Mountains on the west and
the western boundary of the Peace
River block on the east and between
the Graham River on the north and
the Peace River on the south.
The area in which positive oil in-
dications have been found measures
some 40 miles from north to south,
10 miles in width at the north and
narrows towards the south until the
east and west sides nearly meet at
the Peace River. During the course
of extensive drilling by government
experts flows of saline water, fol-
lowed by fresh water, and inflam-
mable gas, were discovered. Then
coal in thin seams and slight films
of oil were obtained. The gas from
one hole was piped to the drillers'
camp and used there for many months
for heating and cooking.
The discovery of tar clay, contain-
ing a high percentage of oil with a
paraffin base, is said to establish the
existence of high grade oil and, so
adds to the likelihood of oil being
found in useful form and quantities
in places where physical conditions
are favorable. Experts are now busy
examining the cores obtained by di-
amond drilling in the oil area and the
field investigations will continue next
spring.

CANADIAN WOMEN
ARE GIVEN OPTION

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15 (Special
Correspondence)—Legislation which
will charge British Columbia women
with the responsibility of jury service
has been passed by the Provincial
Legislature here. So that the new law
may not be too drastic in its effect the
Legislature has added a clause to the
Jury Act whereby when women are
chosen on the annual jury list they
will be notified by registered mail and
given 15 days in which to refuse to
serve.
If they do not refuse then they will
be called upon in their turn just as



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Multnomah Hotel
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ON THE EAST SIDE
"A MODERATE PRICED HOTEL
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the wonderful table d'hôte dinner at \$1.75
and \$2.00.

We will ask him to look out of his bed-
room window to see that he can almost touch
the great manufacturing and wholesale district.
If he says "theater," we'll suggest that the
short walk up Broadway to all theatres is too
short and too interesting to take a taxi.

And when he has finished his stay and
hands that his room has cost as little as \$2.50
a day without bath, and \$3.50 with bath, we
know that next time his choice is certain to be

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In the very center of New York's
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AUSTRIA SHOWING SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Aid From Czechoslovakia in Commercial Way Opens Avenues of Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 7.—There are at least indications that the people of Austria are beginning to recover from the feeling of hopelessness which has prevailed among them since the war, and which has been the main factor in producing the financial crisis from which the country is still suffering. The terms of the loan recently arranged, largely through the good offices of Czechoslovakia, have done more than actually relieve the financial straits into which they have been driven. A proof that Austria's late enemies are anxious to assist her to recover her proper position in Europe.

Farmers Indifferent
Curiously enough, one of the greatest difficulties with which the administrators of Vienna have had to contend has been the indifference of the rural population toward the distress of the cities. Present-day Austria being chiefly an agricultural country, large sections of its inhabitants have only felt the prevailing distress in a minor degree, and it has been difficult to persuade these sections to deliver any proportion of their supplies for the relief of the starving townsfolk. Now at last the Austrian Government has succeeded in awakening the country districts to the fact that the country must stand or fall as a whole, and that the members of the Austrian body, political cannot prosper if the head is starved. The people are beginning to realize that outside help can only be obtained if they themselves show a determination to set their house in order, and abandon their policy of laissez faire for one of hard work and strict economy.

Outside Help Offered
That this outside help is already being willingly proffered, no one in the European countries can doubt. Apart altogether from the purely charitable efforts being made to relieve distress in the cities, various local organizations throughout Great Britain are devoting themselves to the task of showing practical sympathy.

Commercial negotiations between Czechoslovakia and Austria were started as early as January, 1920, and have been amplified from time to time ever since. The result has been that Austria has become Czechoslovakia's second-best customer, and has, in fact, derived a relatively large proportion of her necessities from that State. In 1921 just over a third of Czechoslovakia's total exports went to Austria, being only less by 300,000 tons than the amount which went to Germany, despite the vastly superior purchasing power of the latter country. In return, of the countries from which Czechoslovakia derived her imports, Austria came third, being surpassed only by Germany and the United States.

The vexed question of the exchanges enters largely into the problem of Austrian recovery. The value of the Austrian crown has fallen so low that the country simply cannot afford to pay for commodities from more prosperous countries, nor, for that matter, will those countries accept payment, except upon a gold basis. The export of gold from the country means a further depreciation of the exchange, and so a vicious circle is formed.

RUSSIA MINES 4½ TONS OF GOLD
MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Four and a half tons of gold was obtained by the Soviet Government from its gold mines during the 12 months ended Oct. 31. The Lenin gold fields alone yielded more than 2½ tons, while the remainder was obtained from seven other gold fields. The number of workmen engaged in these fields is 11,783.

ELECTORAL REFORM DISCUSSED BY VOTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Many Favor Introduction of System of Proportional Representation Now in Vogue on Continent

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 5.—The results of the general election in Great Britain have brought the question of electoral reform into great prominence. The advocates and the opponents of the scheme known as Proportional Representation (abbreviated usually to "P. R.") have once again entered the lists in support of or in opposition to the proposals of the Proportional Representation Society.

The main argument used by those in favor of a change is that the recent increase in three-cornered contests has brought about the election of a large number of members to the House of Commons on a minority vote. In an article in a London newspaper Mr. Lloyd George, the ex-Premier, points out that Mr. Bonar Law, a candidate secured less than 6,000,000 votes out of a total poll of 15,000,000, and yet will form the Government of the country. "I earnestly trust," says Mr. Lloyd George, "that in the interest of stability and good government this Parliament will apply its mind seriously to finding some means of preventing a repetition, either in one direction or the other, of this freak of representative government."

Reasons Against Plan
The fact must be admitted that there are also some cogent reasons against their solution of the problem. At an election conducted on "P. R." lines, the electors, by putting a figure 1, 2, 3, and so on, against the names of the candidates in order of preference, undoubtedly succeed in obtaining a share of representation in the resultant legislative body in strict proportion to their sectional strength. This fact is admitted by both sides to the controversy.

Against this almost complete attainment of the representation in proportion to the wishes of the electorate, the argument is advanced that there

FRENCH WOMEN SHOW DESIRE FOR REAL AND LASTING PEACE

Many Noted Speakers Address League of Men's Rights Meeting in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Several manifestations in favor of a new and lasting peace have taken place of late, the most important of which was the one held a short time ago under the presidency of Fernand Buisson, president of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme.

It is in fact, due to the initiative of the women that this meeting took place, but this does not mean that the men's attendance were less numerous or that they were the last enthusiastically to applaud the declarations made. To be specific, it was the French section of the International League of Women for Peace and Liberty that was responsible for its organization.

German Delegate Speaks
M. Buisson holds broad views in relation to international politics, and dwelt briefly on the initiative which is so vital in the present method of applying treaties. He then introduced the speakers of the evening. First came Mrs. Anna Robinson, the English delegate and one of the vice-presidents of the Labor Party, then Mlle. Lilli Jannash, German delegate, and one of the founders of the "New Country" League, which as early as the beginning of 1914 began to react against the nationalistic tendencies of her country. Her unyielding attitude in this respect cost her many weeks of imprisonment under trying circumstances.

Mme. Andree Jouve, secretary of the French section, followed with a speech in which she recalled to mind the beginning of the league and its struggle for existence. Sometimes it had been a case of financial difficulties, while at others it had been that of questions more clearly political in their nature. To say that the league had now surmounted these was futile, but nevertheless it was progressing as well as possible under the circumstances. She asserted that the French section had by no means been the most inactive, that by its initiative in founding the "Aid to Children" it had been able to render signal assistance in the feeding of the starving children of Russia. It was the French section, she said, that had started the course of vacancies at Lugano, which was addressed last year by such lecturers as Georges Duhamel, Frederic van Leden, Romain Rolland, Bertrand Russell, and Norman Angell.

Peace Program at Hague
In a few days, continued Mme. Jouve, all sections of the league were to assemble at The Hague, at an international congress. This congress, which had received the support of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, the League des Femmes against war, etc., had laid down as their program the realization of a new and lasting peace. In conclusion she made a vigorous appeal in favor of such a peace, and called on the womanhood of all nations to help bring it about. This new peace must be founded on nothing less than honest justice, because an honest justice was the only means of starting the movement for general disarmament in a sure way and rendering possible the co-operation of the free peoples of the world.

Mlle. Lilli Jannash discussed the new channels into which educational methods are being directed in Germany, toward methods based on mutual helpfulness, and the development of peace. According to Mlle. Jannash, the word "reconstruction" does not adequately express the work that is to be done. If she said, the world wants to eliminate the possibility of a new disaster, it must do so on the new

TEUTONS PENALIZE LIQUOR SELLERS

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basis of individual strength and fitness, as well as that of race and nation and not the one of brute force and hate. A universal conscience must be created.

Mrs. Robinson then pointed out with great clearness the changes and economic repercussions that the late war had brought about, and showed that the continuance of such a course would mean universal disaster.

Mme. Severine added her warm support to the sentiments expressed, and her speech brought out some very telling logic.

Treaties Discussed
Senator d'Estournelles Constant, Victor Basch, professor at the Sorbonne, Georges Hoog, vice-president of the Ligue de la Jeune Republique, each spoke in turn, and voiced the injustice of treaties and the necessity of reforms in this direction. He then spoke of the "real peace," the peace that the world longed for and needed so badly could not be brought about.

It is a hopeful sign that the most progressive elements of the country are waking up to the urgent necessity of reestablishing order in the world's house. By being pioneers in settling the example they can contribute much to help solve the knotty problems that are being faced at the important conferences that have been taking place in Europe since the war.

CROATIANS EXPEL HUNGARIAN PARTY

Frankovci Accused of Working for Separation of Races

BELGRADE, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The movement toward understanding between the Serbs and Croats has come to an important and sensational issue. One thing was done recently which will bring the Croatian opposition much nearer to the Serbs. Namely at the meeting of the central committee of the Croatian bloc held at Zagreb two days ago, the so-called "Frankovci," who were the main hindrance to a rapprochement with Belgrade, and whose leaders live abroad in Austria or Hungary were excluded from the party. It is true there are only three members of Parliament, but they are very active. The motive given for their exclusion is that it was ascertained that they were working with the Hungarians for the separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia and for its union with Hungary. The exclusion rift between the Croatian bloc and the Frankovci consequent on this announcement made a favorable impression at Belgrade. The Croatian opposition, and Radich especially, have up to the present been considered as separatists because of their two years' abstention from the Belgrade Parliament and their intransigence as opponents of the present constitution. By breaking away from the elements accused of secret high treason, they appear today as patriots to whom the independence of the existing state is a matter of importance. And therefore as a result of this the so-called Croatian question enters upon a new, more favorable phase. While there are some who profess anxiety owing to what they call the inconstant nature of Radich, the general opinion is that the natural course of events will overcome all such possible difficulties.

TEUTONS PENALIZE LIQUOR SELLERS

MANNHEIM, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The parliamentary committee for liquor legislation of the German Reichstag voted in favor of increasing the donations for educational and charity purposes flowing out of the funds created by the existence of a state monopoly for brandy. On the same occasion it was announced that the scarcity of brandy will make it necessary to stop selling it in the open market.

CONTRACTS WITH RUSSIA
LONDON, Dec. 25.—Concession contracts have been signed with Soviet Russia by 22 German firms, including Krupp, Thyssen, and Wulf. The Russian terms now accept foreign companies who subscribe only 50 percent of the capital, and the amount in credit, reduction by half from the earlier rules. The preponderance of foreigners in the management is also permitted.

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NEW YORK CITY, 122nd-130th (Clermont Ave.), Apt. 4-D—Attractive room, with bath, no other roomers; business women; seven nights during week; all day Saturday and Sunday.

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EXPERT GROWER for 40,000 feet of glass growing general line of cut flowers and pot plants for retail store; must be able to make and maintain records; reference and salary expected in first letter. RYAN & CULVER, South Hazel Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

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WANTED
Communication with lady capable of teaching kindergarten and finger plays one or two hours per day, located in Lakewood or West Cleveland if possible. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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ONE willing to learn and to address envelopes for short time. Box P-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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States and Cities

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Women's Department, Third Floor
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JEWELERS
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Goods as Represented
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Seventy Years of Service
It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.

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Guaranteed for the life of the building
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Suits, Coats and Dresses
One of Each Style
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Our stock includes all makes of typewriters re-
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OHIO

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Dependable Shoes Since 1880

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"The cheapest that is good to the best
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Private Waiting Room for Ladies
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Hallmark Jewelers
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
155-50 North High Street

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COLUMBUS—Continued

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First—Every account in balance
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Second—No losses of any kind, consequently
not a single penny taken out of the Reserve
Fund since their last examination.
Third—Not one mortgage foreclosure during
the past year.
Fourth—A gain in assets of almost \$5,000,000
since the last examination.
Can you find a safer investment than a Cer-
tificate of Deposit paying 6%, in such an
institution?
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High Test

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Good Quality Footwear Featured
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OHIO

MARION—Continued

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General Garage Service
Rep and Wash Automobiles and Trucks
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
MARION, OHIO

FRANK BERRY
Groceries—Meats
Phone 6144 Cor. David, Bell's

EDUCATIONAL

City-Owned Universities, Dynamos of Activity in Concentrated Areas

By CARL HOLLIDAY

Dean and Professor of American Literature, The University of Toledo.

UNDOUBTEDLY the outstanding movement in higher education of today is the rise of what is called the "municipal university." By this term is not meant merely a university located in a city, but an institution of higher learning established, owned, and maintained by a municipality for the training of its own citizens.

So important is this new type of college considered that former President Charles W. Dabney of the University of Cincinnati has spoken of it as "the one thing needed to complete our American system of higher education," while Dr. J. McKean Cattell of Columbia University, editor of *School and Society*, believes that the founding of such city-owned institutions "will probably be the most important movement of higher education in the next generation." So confident of the success of the municipal university is Dr. P. P. Claxton, recent United States Commissioner of Education, that he has prophesied: "Probably within a quarter of a century most cities of 200,000 or over, and some even smaller, will have such institutions at the head of their system of education, organizing all other agencies, directing their energies, and inspiring the people to strive for higher and better things."

Three Surprising Facts

Three surprising facts should be noted at once concerning these universities: first, they give a college education absolutely free of charge; second, they are growing faster than any other colleges or universities in America; third, the great majority of their students have no intention of taking a degree.

The first of these facts—no charge for tuition—is almost incomprehensible to the New England college man. The College of the City of New York, with about 15,000 students, is as free as any public school in the land; the University of Cincinnati, with about 4000 enrolled, charges nothing for any course in its college of liberal arts; while the University of the City of Toledo, with an enrollment of approximately 3000, charges simply an entrance fee of \$2, and then allows the student to pursue as many courses as he desires in liberal arts, engineering, pharmacy, education, commerce, industrial sciences, etc.

That an unusually small proportion of the students ever obtain a degree is not a matter for concern. The thousands of students in such institutions as the University of Cincinnati, the College of the City of New York, the University of Akron, the University of Louisville, the University of the City of Toledo, and Detroit Junior College are seeking education and training rather than a degree. That the training is satisfactory is evidenced by the astounding growth of these municipal universities. The University of the City of Toledo, for instance, had but 290 students seven years ago; last year it served approximately 3000.

Its Economical Feature

It is the cheapest type of university education yet devised. Although the College of the City of New York receives from the municipality more than \$1,000,000 annually for its 15,000 students, such institutions as those at Toledo and Akron train from 2000 to 3000 students on less than \$200,000 per year. This means an average cost per student of about \$70 annually, or less than one-fourth of what a student costs Harvard. And it must be remembered that the income of these colleges is from city taxation and not from endowment. They are strictly the people's universities, voluntarily supported through the city's taxes. As a result of this condition one finds several radical innovations in these municipal universities. The average age, for instance, of the late afternoon and night students in the University of the City of Toledo is about 34. This means that where municipal universities exist, the taxpayers themselves get the habit of going to college well into adult life.

Again, a large number of the courses are unique in that they are immediately applicable to the daily life and work of the taxpayers. This does not mean at all that these institutions are trade schools. The work for the degree in these municipal universities is probably as "stiff" as any offered in America. But, in addition to the orthodox courses in liberal arts, law, engineering, medicine, pharmacy, education, and commerce, one finds such subjects as household chemistry, house planning, dress, color design, chemistry of rubber (at Akron), clothing economy, sanitation, organization of mothers' meetings, automobile, dietetics, local advertising, municipal organization and management, credits and collections, retail clerking.

Serves the Masses

All this sounds as though it were meant for the masses and not for certain privileged classes. And indeed, investigation proves that these municipal universities are a boon to the needy and middle-class citizens. At Toledo in 1921-1922 more than 85 per cent of the students were earning their own living, while at Cincinnati 40 per cent of the students come of parents too poor to own a home, 45 per cent live in homes where the total income is less than \$1500, and more than 1000 of those enrolled could not possibly go away to college.

But great as are the advantages to the students themselves, the work done without charge by the municipal university for the city itself is even more important in some respects. For instance, the University of Cincinnati makes, free of cost, all surveys of the city public schools, trains the city teachers in free classes, and aids in the examination and promotion of instructors. The universities of Toledo and Cincinnati maintain municipal reference libraries and bureaus of public information. The University

of Akron has charge of the Bureau of City Tests and directs the Bureau of Municipal Research. The students in the departments of political science, sociology, and engineering there have made such accurate surveys of housing conditions and paving in Akron that the information is in constant use by city officials.

At Cincinnati the department of social sciences co-operates with the juvenile court in supplying volunteer officers, with the city department of charities and corrections in obtaining means of relief, with the House of Refuge in making vice investigations, with the Associated Charities in searching out genuine need and frauds, with the Union Bethel and the Jewish settlement in club work and collecting statistics, with the Juvenile Protective Association in surveys of the needs and dangers of the young of the city, with the Council of Social Agencies in surveys of social conditions, with the Social Workers Club, the Consumers League and a host of other organizations.

A Few of the Functions

The university also performs all chemical and microscopic work for the city; the engineering students serve as assistants in the city engineering department; the engineering instructors serve as consulting experts in problems of the waterworks, street car system and telephone system. The school of household arts co-operates with the general hospital. The directors of the observatory provide declinations and geographical co-ordinates for city surveyors and engineers, and offer free lectures on astronomy many nights in the year. The College of Commerce aids the Chamber of Commerce in making industrial surveys and estimates and in gathering statistics. The children's clinic maintains several milk stations and sends nurses throughout the city to train mothers in the care of children. The department of biology has charge of the city bird preserve and school gardening, and aids in the management of the famous zoological garden.

Any salesman who attempts to flim-flam the municipality of Cincinnati will meet his Waterloo at the city university, for the university bureau of city tests analyzes and estimates the value of all materials to be purchased by the city. Marvellous have been the revelations. Paint with 22 per cent benzine instead of turpentine, carbon black paint almost entirely mineral graphite, coal with 44 per cent ash, cylinder oil worthless in cold weather, "rubber" pump-valves made entirely of vegetable fiber—

The Observatory

HAVING just voted to establish summer schools for retarded children, the Toronto school board tells the voters that the decision will be a means of cutting the city's educational expenses, because "\$30 is saved every time a pupil is saved from spending a second term in the same grade." In a way it is unfortunate that it was deemed necessary thus to emphasize the financial aspects of the question. The school trustees could have made quite as good a case for their innovation if they had merely stated what it meant to the individual to have the opportunity of keeping up with his class. In addition, it is a matter of no small moment to the city itself to enjoy a reputation for having a minimum of retardation in its public schools.

What now goes by the euphemistic but eminently accurate term of "over-age" is causing educators ever-increasing concern. In the first place, there is general appreciation of the fact that the best results are obtained in a school room when all the children are of the same age and able to make the same rate of progress. In such circumstances, teaching becomes as efficient as it can be under the modern system of large classes. In the second place, there is sympathetic consideration for the over-age child who not only is unhappy in his daily work because he is officially classed with children younger than himself, but who gradually acquires a diffidence and mental shyness that serve to keep him from doing himself full justice in his studies. Time and again it has been shown that the retarded child often needs only a congenial environment to do work much better than that of which his teachers have thought him capable. In literally thousands of cases, New York City pupils who fell behind in their studies and seemed backward, went to one summer session, made up their deficiency, and ever thereafter had no difficulty in keeping step with their fellows.

How serious a problem over-age-ness can become in a city the size of New York is illustrated in the annual report of William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools. Of approximately 716,000 pupils in the public schools last year \$3,000 failed of promotion, and were consequently required to remain in the same grade for at least another half year. Caring for these scholars still further, Mr. Ettinger followed the school careers of 1000 typical children who entered school together eight years ago. In the time that it takes the average pupil to complete his elementary schooling, this group of 1000 children lost its compactness completely; 139 of them had been graduated from grammar school, having made progress above the normal; 260 were where they ought to be—finishing the eighth grade; 288 were a half year behind; 185 a full year behind; 87 a year and a half; 30 two years; 9 two years and a half, and 2 three years. The other nine were so far behind that their cases had long ago called for special treatment.

Looking at existing conditions from another vantage point, New York found that among the 47,000 pupils in grade 1, the ages ranged from less

than 5, to 18; among the 29,000 in grade eight, the ages ranged from 10 to 18. Still more light on the question was provided by examining the distribution of children of a given age. Thus the 40,000 who were 12 years old were in all grades from one to eight, the largest number naturally being in grade six. "In short," it is concluded, "pupils of all ages are found in almost all grades and pupils of a given age are distributed through a wide span of grades."

Because made on so comprehensive a scale, this investigation by Superintendent Ettinger is receiving wide attention. The results are in such form as to provide other cities with an easy basis for comparing the general efficiency of their schools with the schools of the Nation's metropolises. In many places, particularly where the population is less concentrated, and where practically every pupil knows how to speak the English language when he enters school, the average rate of promotion will be higher than New York's 88.6 per cent. In some cities, it will probably be lower.

Aside from the hearty response which has been accorded its own efforts to increase its membership and enlarge its influence, the National Education Association finds that the year has not been without its progress generally. In a sort of New Year's message to its friends, the association records its gratification at the fact that there is a larger concern everywhere for the training of teachers. This circumstance is declared to be a sure sign of the educational advance. Trustworthy figures are not available, but it is probably safe to say that more than 200,000 teachers already have service attended summer sessions in 1922 and thereby enhanced their professional efficiency. The association is also convinced that the quality of students taking regular courses in normal schools and so preparing to become teachers is steadily improving.

Another cause for congratulation is held to be the growing tendency on the part of school executives "to capitalize in behalf of school improvement the abilities and experience of those who are closest to the fundamental work of the schools—namely, the classroom teachers." Any movement which brings administrators, supervisors and teachers together in co-operative enterprises "that aim at a betterment of the work for which the school exists" will receive the N. E. A.'s steadfast support. The association also voices its approval of the efforts in various states to formulate codes of ethics for teachers. It hopes that some day there will be a national code which will serve both to elevate professional ideals and make provision for systematically instructing every initiate in the ethical phases of his professional responsibilities and opportunities.

Beginning on Jan. 4, the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor will appear on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of Monday and Friday as at present.

The Language of Music for Small Children

Berkeley, Cal.

Special Correspondence

THE University of California, which has installed a course in the language of music, especially for small children, but for teachers of small children as well, in its summer school here, has found the subject so popular, and so much in demand by parents of small children, that the work will be considerably enlarged the coming year.

The thought carried out in this

decade will be the musical interpretation of the thoughts and emotions of children.

The play school, in which this teaching of the language of music to the little ones has become so popular, is a demonstration of a school organization designed to meet the needs of the child and of democracy arising from changed social and industrial conditions which have crowded out the facilities for education from the average home, and narrowed the opportunities for broad educational ex-

posure—a maximum of effort with a minimum of coercion.

Regarding the teaching of music in this play school, and the place of importance it has reached in the curriculum, Mrs. Wilson-Dorrett said:

"In the great desire to teach the subject of music to the children, three very important things have been forgotten: First, children cannot sing 'naturally' without the vocabulary of music; second, imitation cannot increase the capacity to read music notation; and, third, child-nature itself must be taken into account. The old method of giving the child what the adult wanted him to have, instead of guiding his natural impulses to their own best results, is responsible for the lack of musical ability in the majority of children. The method commonly used with small children is that of imitation: the tones of the scale are taught as a song and imitated mechanically by the child. Sentences and songs are learned by rote, with the purpose of preparing the way for notation reading, and 'ear-training' is a feature of the work.

Working From Child's Point of View

"The formality of the subject has made it impossible to reach any definite decision as to the period in the life of the child when systematic instruction in hearing and singing tones should begin. It has seemed impossible to begin at an early age, because it was not known how to eliminate effort and establish enthusiasm in the process of learning the tones of the scale. The desire of the child to use the finished song, and their dislike of the processes necessary to attain that goal, are prominent in every grade of the public schools. Experiments during the past few years at the Demonstration Play School of the University of California, have proved conclusively that the early difficulties, personally experienced and personally observed in many schools in many states, were due mainly to the method of working with children from an adult viewpoint. The problem of teaching music to children must be solved by working from the child's point of view, and teaching music through games, which accomplish more because of the sustaining power of enthusiasm, securing without consciousness of effort all forms of development. Thus tonality, the foundation of all musical power, can be the more easily, happily and normally acquired."

"To accomplish satisfactory results, the scale as a whole cannot be given to small children. Each tone must mean something definite to the child; he must hear it over and over and over again to make it his own personal possession; he must learn to hear it with other tones; he must learn how to use it in making up music stories of his own; in fact, he must play with one tone long enough to establish it and learn to feel values, so that when the symbols of time are brought into use, he learns them readily.

"In the plan of development the material handled is simple, and a great variety of play-work is used in order to secure variation of activities, and consequent stronger remembrance of tones. Each child, also, must be given the opportunity of deriving personal benefit from everything that is done. In connection with tone building and note duration, it is helpful for the child to see and handle material; in fact, with the use of tangible things—call them playthings, if you will—I have found it to be next to impossible to utilize extensively the play impulse. To assist in attracting and holding attention, the primary and secondary colors are used to help establish the tones of the scale. They have proved invaluable in building up a vocabulary of sounds, even with children only three years old. After the colors have served their purpose, they are dropped easily, and the numbers, in black and white notation, substituted.

"Associated with the tones of the scale at all times is the duration of sound. The long sound (half-note) is used at the close of two and four measure stories, during the establishment of the tonic chord—one, three, five, eight. As the remaining tones of the scale are used, the long sound in the center as well as at the end of the stories assists in obtaining variety. Construction of musical stories and the association of words

of one syllable are encouraged for the very first time a game is played.

"The next step is to use the chord-groups definitely; to take up key-signatures; to use one and two-syllable words with the music stories, and to become familiar with the long sound in a variety of places. The work continues to expand, but follows very simple short steps in the progression. The scale and chords are used together in the story writing, taking as a guide the accuracy of the measure. Although intervals have been heard and sung during the establishment of the scale, they are not specifically dealt with until this point is reached. Easy intervals, according to their chord relation, are used first, and then the scales and wider intervals; in connection with this interval work, the value of the rest, in place of the dot or note, is emphasized.

Play Impulse and the Devices Applied

"The interval work, also, leads into the two-tone hearing and singing, commonly called 'two-part singing.' Sufficient music-story writing has been done to enable the children to attempt the harmonizing of familiar one-tone melodies, and singing them, either the first or the second part. To acquaint the children with the natural form of the minor, the story writing begins and ends with the sixth of the scale, the accent falling on six, one, three, six, to insure the keeping of the melodies in the minor.

"Upon this foundation it is not difficult to present the value of the rests, falling after as well as on the accent of the measure. The 'visitor'—a note not contained in a chord—is used definitely, so that in more advanced study it is easily recognized, whether it appears as a passing or a neighboring note. The initial measure, the slur and the tie also are definitely taught. The writing of two-part melodies, using longer phrases, and one, two, and three-syllable words in the sentences, concludes the outline. The intention is to make the original music-story writing the leading factor in every phase of the plan of development, using the play impulse and certain devices to accomplish the definite establishment of the language of music."

Although the number of pupils in the Maine public schools has increased only from 145,050 in 1912 to 159,748 in 1922, the State and its various cities and towns are spending nearly three times as much for educational purposes as they spent 10 years ago. For part of this increase, the higher cost of fuel, repairs and other supplies is, of course, responsible, but most of it is due to the fact that teachers' salaries have undergone a steady and substantial revision upwards. For this generosity to its teachers, the State is reaping a rich reward in that the former annual loss to other states of the best instructors is practically a thing of the past. The good teacher in the small Maine town now accepts a position in a Maine city instead of going to Massachusetts, New Jersey or New York.

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The Dalton Plan Applied in an Elementary School

MOST of the experiments with the Dalton Plan in Great Britain, have been confined to secondary schools. A certain London elementary school has now, however, proved that the extension of the method downward can be effectually and beneficially carried out. The head teacher, Miss Rose, has shown that the difficulties attaching to the plan under elementary school conditions can be successfully overcome.

The chief difference between secondary and elementary schools is in the matter of specialist teachers. But Miss Rose has found that the elementary school system of "one class, one teacher" can be turned to useful effect. In the first place it has allowed her to introduce the plan one class at a time, without interfering with the rest of the school. In addition, the class teacher is able to secure correlation between the subjects, to gauge the relative strength of each, and to accept, for instance, answers in history or geography in lieu of special exercises in English. Instead of subject rooms, each room has subject corners—recognized parts of the room where special subjects are carried on and the necessary apparatus is kept.

Getting Ready

In preparation for the introduction of the plan a whole term was spent. In history and geography each child was expected to come prepared with a list of facts collected from books, and in all suitable subjects exercises were given in concise note-taking—which is the most important, and for primary school children the most difficult, innovation in the plan.

After a term of preparation the plan was started. The academic subjects were mapped out in monthly assignments, and taken in the mornings. The social and physical subjects were taken in the afternoons. Great care was given to the assignments; the pupils aimed at in this regard were variety and interest. For the quicker children an extra paragraph at the end of each assignment gives the additional work needed. At the end of each month a test is given before the assignment of another week's work.

The burden of a great amount of marking aimed at in this regard was tended to deter teachers from taking up the plan. Miss Rose has adopted an ingenious and commendable method

Helpers Appointed

At the beginning of each term six children are selected by a popular vote for their ability in separate subjects, six history helpers, six arithmetic helpers and so on. Each helper has oversight of the work of six girls in a particular subject for which she is selected. She sees that the preparation is done before the test, and calls attention to defects in the work done. A helpers' conference is held once a week in which the opportunity is taken to acquaint the teacher of any general fault which needs attention. It is found that this device not only brings the maximum of help to the class, but also improves the quality of the work of the helpers themselves.

It is not only the written work which benefits under the scheme. The oral lessons in the afternoons also prove more effective. The children come to them in a different attitude from that under the old system. They have found out that it supplies something they want; it comes after they have attempted something by themselves, and they know they will receive help in their allotted work. There is a period for every subject, part of which time is spent in discussing difficulties in the assignments. The English lesson is devoted partly to debates and little lectures.

Miss Rose finds many benefits flowing from the plan. The children gain in the power of concentration; they show more initiative, and far more common sense in general affairs. Finding out for themselves, which is the essence of the Dalton Plan, is an excellent preparation for life. A valuable result is that produced upon the tone of the school by the fact that the children are trusted. Trust begets a widespread sense of honor which is felt throughout all the work of the school.

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Less Remembered Snow Poetry

STRANGE, isn't it, how little good poetry there is about the city? And even our cartoonists seem all to have been country boys, as were Huck Finn, and Tom Sawyer, and Tom Bailey. I confess that I have a quite tender regard for Mr. Lee Pope's Little Benny's Notebook, because Benny Potts lives, as I did, on a city street, and sits on "front stoops," and "sits in the store," and attends public school, and plays in backyards.

When there is a heavy fall of snow in the city, one poem appeals to me more than any other I have ever read, again, perhaps because I was born in the city. It is called—

LONDON SNOW

When men were all asleep the snow came flying.
In large white flakes falling on the city brown.
Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely lying.
Hushing the latest traffic of the drowsy town:
Deadening, muffling, stifling its murmurs falling;
Lazily and ineffectually floating down and down:
Silently sitting and veiling road, roof, and railing;
Hiding difference, making unevenness even.
Into angles and crevices softly drifting and sailing.
All night it fell, and when full inches seven
It lay in the depth of its uncompact lightness.
Its clouds blew off from a high and frosty heaven:
And all woke earlier for the unaccustomed brightness
Of the winter dawning, the strange unheavenly glare:
The eye marvelled—marvelled at the dazzling whiteness:
The ear hearkened to the stillness of the solemn air:
No sound of wheel rumbling nor of foot falling.
And the busy morning cries came thin and spare,
Then boys I heard, as they went to school, calling,
They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze
Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snow-balling.
Or rioted in a drift, plunging up to the knees;
Or peering up from under the white-mossed wonder.
"O look at the trees!" they cried, "O look at the trees!"
With loosened load a few carts creak and blunder.
Following along the white deserted way.
A country company long dispersed asunder:
When now already the sun, in pale display
Standing by Paul's high dome, spread forth below
His sparkling beams, and awoke the stir of the day.
For now doors open, and war is waged with the snow;
And trains of sombre men, past tale of number,
Tread long brown paths, as toward their toll they go:
But even for them awhile no cares encumber.
Their minds diverted; the daily word unspoken,
The daily thoughts of labor and sorrow slumber.
At the sight of the beauty that greets them, for the
charm they have broken.

It was written by the Poet Laureate. I wonder how many of my readers can name him. Yet many years ago an editor said of the lyrics of Robert Bridges: "Nothing can be finer in their way. Only to have written such verses as 'I have loved flowers that fade' is to have achieved lyrical perfection. And one must go back two centuries in English song to recover this scholarly idealism—this exquisite singing sense born of country sights and sounds—these 'warblings at even when all the woods are still.'"

And Edward Dowden said of him: "All he has to tell is that he loves beauty and loves love; and all he has done is to praise God in the best of ways by making some beautiful things." We may add that much of his poetry is simply too fine, too scholarly in the best sense, ever to be popular. He has been guided in his work by the same spirit that Sir William Watson expressed in his superb quatrain:

Time, the extortioner, of richest beauty
Takes heavy toll and wrings rapacious duty;
Austere of feature if thou carve thy rhyme,
Perchance 'twill pay the lesser tax to time.

Most people know his "Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding," but not so many know "O youth whose hope is high," or "Asian Birds," or "Winter Twilight," or "Invitation to the Country," or "There is a hill beside the silver Thames," or, finally, the sonnets, "The fabled sea-snake, old Leviathan," "The world comes not to an end,"

Mr. Bridges had published some of his best verse so long ago as 1895, when Stedman first issued his

The Sword of Memory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A sickle moon is in the sky
A pale curved gleam of crocus light,
A mere moon-thrust to halt you by
Lifted with a swift delight.

How is it that so pale a blade
Sun-tempered to such slenderness
Can cleave the maelstrom of time
And pierce my heart with tenderness?

T. MORRIS LONGSTRECH.

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Victorian Anthology, and included in it two or three of the poems I have mentioned. Whatever most readers may think of his verse, all city dwellers can enjoy "London Snow," with its whirling, floating, drifting rhythm and its black and white vignettes. It lives in my thought alongside Cowper's picture of the woodman's dog.

His dog attends him. Close behind his heel
Now creeps he slow; and now, with many a frisk
Wide-scrampering, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivory teeth, or plows it with his snout;
Then shakes his powdered coat, and barks for joy.

Parts Three and Four of "The Task."—A Winter Evening and A Morning Walk.—A good reading this time of year.
R. M. G.



A STREET IN AMIENS

Amiens

"THE Venice of Picardy," Ruskin calls it; not the new town of yellow tramcars, gaudy furniture shops, and factories, dominated by a gawky chimney stack; but the old town down by the Somme and its network of canals and waterways, musty, curtained by poplars and crowned by the piled up Gothic of the cathedral. This is the Amiens of one's visions, the Amiens of "The Three Musketeers," and of "Manon Lescaut"; the town of red brick, old plaster and stout timber that we have often vowed to visit; a tumble down, up and down hill sort of place, of cobbled alleys, a score of streams, bridges and placid canal perspectives. And this is Ruskin's Amiens.

You remember how he tosses his sarcasm at the time and space devouring tourist who, taking advantage of the Paris train's five-minute wait in Amiens station, gets out and stretches his legs on the platform and wonders, while munching a sandwich, how dull a place it is. If the incident does not repeat itself so often nowadays, it is because so many travellers from over the Channel leave the train altogether and make the town their starting point.

A certain bright-eyed sadness is one of Ruskin's characteristics; an impatience of anything which is not of the highest; and it is in this mood he writes of Amiens. But it is ennobling to read of his entry into the town. He saw fifty or fifty-one factories—they are not quite sure of the counting, the tear-dimmed eyes of the beauty seeker—and from among the blackened walls there arose one pile from which no clouds of smoke were tolling. It was the cathedral.

Many men since the melancholy Jacques—who was not melancholy at all, but happy in a quiet wisdom—have found "sermons in stones"; but how many have found such inspiration and such purity of language as came to Ruskin when he wrote the "Bible of Amiens"? Go with him to Amiens and hear him talk of the menses and poplar dappled meadows of Picardy. Let him take you out of the town to the hill from which, he says, you see the cathedral most beautifully and most completely, with the humble roofs of the dwellings gathered like a flock about it. Hear him praise the Gothic masters, the flamboyant carving of the choir, the loftiness of the apse. See him smile at what he calls the carpenter's "caprice" which erected the fleche. For Ruskin every piece of stone is a sermon carved to a text and offered with praise. Indeed he says all great art is praise. But he does not see the cathedral coldly as art, nor warmly or mysteriously as romance. Rather he reads it reverently as a book. He finds Scripture in its porches. He calls it the Bible of Amiens. For him there was no Amiens without the cathedral; the town itself appeared as little more than picturesque jerry-building. He had scant patience for the merely pretty. And while we linger delighted by the streams of the old town and begin to imagine ourselves sons of Picardy, native to the country as the poppies of its meadows, he sees nothing but the muddy ways of a lazy and callous civilization, confessing in his diary that it may be "exquisitely picturesque" but is "no less miserable." We cling to our dreams, unwilling to barter a picturesque past for a present barely colored by tradition.

Bunyan's Crowning Work

AFTER all, one is almost inclined to say that no man ever owed more to Bunyan to his limitations. Within his bounds, he used all his spiritual and earthly experience, and aided by a native gift of imagination and of fluency in the people's speech, blended them, and poured the full fountain of his life through his books. Had his youth included other powerful elements of emotion and knowledge besides his conversion, had theology, or learning, or wider duties removed him somewhat more from the life of his neighbors and friends and the folk of the diocese, of which he was jestingly called the "bishop," he might have found so complete self-expression a more difficult task.

It is curious to observe that he exhibits no consciousness that he is writing a great work; he speaks of a rush of thought and fancy, and an attractiveness in the subject, but he does not seem to think that he

The Reed-Singers

Sweet in the rushes
The reed-singers make
A music that hushes
The life of the lake;
The leaves are dumb,
And the tides are still,
And no calls come
From the flocks on the hill.

Forgotten now
Are nightingales,
And on his bough
The linnet falls—
Midway the mere
My mirrored boat
Shall rest and hear
A slender note.

—JOHN DEINWATER, in "Logistics."

"Making the Best of It"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many times we have all heard, and perhaps said, "It is hard, but I am making the best of it." Generally, the statement has meant a supposedly pious resignation to a bad situation, an acceptance of evil as unavoidable and not to be struggled against. The old adage, "What can't be cured must be endured," was often added in the same breath.

Now, when one turns to Christian Science he begins to get his thinking quite revolutionized on the subject of the enduring of evil. Christian Science teaches him, among other things, that he does not need to endure evil supernally any longer, because it can be cured. In speaking of this, Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 391, 393): "Instead of blind and calm submission to the incipient or advanced stages of disease, rise in rebellion against them;" and, "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good."

Christian Science teaches that God, having created, a perfect universe and perfect man, does not create, send, or use evil; nor does the real, spiritual man know or experience evil. The counterfeit mortal seems to do so; he expects to. He does not resist evil, as the Bible has told mankind to do; in belief he encounters it.

Does one who is intelligent really believe that there is any good in sin, disease, death? How, then, are we to make the best of them by submitting to them? Only by overcoming them are we making the best of them. Suppose one were lonely, sick, and poor. Would sitting down in submissive sadness, waiting perhaps for death, with however pious a resignation, be making the best of that situation? Christian Science says emphatically, No! To make the best of it, the whole condition would have to be changed; and, provided the one himself were ready, the whole condition could be changed by the healing truth of Christian Science. When he begins to know that God is Love, that in reality all God's children reflect Love and see it reflected to them, that there is always an opportunity for helpful service and a cheering smile, he finds that, in the presence of such

Love, loneliness vanishes. When, through the study of Science and Health, he begins to perceive that sick, fearful, discouraged thoughts have been the seeming cause of a sick body, he sees that with their departure the ailments depart. When he begins to understand God as the unfailing, abundant source of all supply, begins to see that God has already given man all the good that he needs, then he sees poverty—which is just the belief in lack or limitation of good—disappear. Then that one has made the best of the situation; but not before. He will have corrected the falsehoods by Truth; and out of the experience he will have gained joy, liberty, spiritual understanding, strength, and wisdom for future use.

Jesus certainly did not teach his followers submission to error. He knew that their stand for divine Principle would apparently stir up opposition from evil; but that was a different question. Mrs. Eddy, on page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings," speaks of being "willing to suffer patiently for error until all error is destroyed." Jesus fit every situation of disease, trouble, death, with which he was confronted, made the best of it by destroying the evil belief and bringing the truth to light. He did not say to the one with the withered hand, "Well, it is sad, but it cannot be helped; make the best of it." We read instead: "He said unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he did so: and his hand was restored whole as the other."

Let us, then, cease to believe, or say, or imply, that evil is unavoidable, that it must be endured, and that resignation to evil is a virtue. Let us learn, through the light which the Christian Science textbook, with its "Key to the Scriptures," throws upon the sacred writings of the Bible, that we can find there authority for rising above all evil, and proving our dominion over its lies. We can, indeed, do so, if we refuse to submit to its falsities or be resigned to the domination of the misapprehension that they are of God. Habakkuk said, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." Through thus understanding God, and consistently refusing to possess what He does not, we shall really be "making the best of it."

„Die Dinge von der besten Seite nehmen“

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WIE oft haben wir die Leute sagen hören, ja wir haben es vielleicht auch selbst gesagt: „Es ist schwer, aber man muss es von der besten Seite nehmen.“ Gewöhnlich meint man damit, dass man sich mit vermeintlich frommer Ergebnissen in eine schlimme Lage fügen und das Böse als etwas Unabwendbares und Unüberwindliches hinnehmen muss. Und man fügt wohl im gleichen Atemzug noch das alte Sprichwort hinzu: „Was man nicht ändern kann, muss man lassen schlendern.“

Wendet sich nun aber jemand der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu, so erfährt seine Auffassung von dem Ertragen des Bösen bald eine grosse Umwälzung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt ihn unter andern, dass er das Böse nicht mehr untätig zu ertragen braucht, weil es eben heilbar ist. Zu diesem Punkt schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (SS. 391 u. 393): „Anstatt dich dem Anfangsstadium oder dem vorgeschrittenen Stadium der Krankheit blind und gelassen zu ergeben, lehne dich gegen dieselben auf.“ Und weiter: „Erhebe dich in der Stärke des Geistes, um allem zu widerstehen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, dass Gott, der ein vollkommenes Weltall und einen vollkommenen Menschen geschaffen hat, das Böse weder schafft noch sendet noch sich seiner bedient. Ebensovien weiss der wirkliche, geistige Mensch etwas vom Bösen, noch nimmt er es in seine Erfahrung auf. Das gefälschte Bild, der Sterbliche, scheint dies zu tun; er erwartet es. Er widersteht dem Bösen nicht, wie die Bibel es von den Menschen verlangt; der Annahme nach stösst er mit ihm zusammen.

Glaubt ein einsichtsvoller Mensch wirklich, dass Sünde, Krankheit und Tod etwas Gutes an sich haben? Nehmen wir sie dann also von der besten Seite, wenn wir uns ihnen unterwerfen? Nein, nur wenn wir sie überwinden, nehmen wir sie von der besten Seite. Angenommen, jemand sei einsam, krank und arm. Würde er die Lage von der besten Seite nehmen, wenn er traurig die Hände in den Schoos legte, ja, vielleicht den Tod erwartete, wenn auch mit noch so frommer Ergebung? Die Christliche Wissenschaft antwortet mit einem nachdrücklichen: Nein! Die Lage von der besten Seite nehmen heisst: sie völlig umgestalten! Und wenn der Betreffende selbst willig ist, kann die heilige Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft das vollbringen. Wenn er anfängt zu verstehen, dass Gott Liebe ist, dass alle seine Kinder in Wirklichkeit Liebe widerspiegeln und sie auf sich wieder gespiegelt sehen, dass es stets Gelegenheit zu hilfreicher Dienstleistung und zu einem freundlichen Lächeln gibt, dann erkennt er auch, dass in der Gegenwart solcher Liebe das Einsamkeitsgefühl entschwindet. Wenn er durch das Studium von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ begriffen lernt, dass krankhafte, furchterfüllte und entmutigende Gedanken die scheinbare Ursache eines kranken Körpers sind, so versteht er auch, dass mit ihrem Verschwinden die Krankheiten ebenfalls verschwinden. Wenn er Gott als die nieversagende, unerschöpfliche Quelle aller Versorgung erkennen lernt, wenn er einseht, dass Gott dem Menschen schon all das Gute gegeben hat, dessen er bedarf, dann sieht er auch die Armut weichen, die doch nur der Glaube ist, dass es am Guten mangelt oder dass es begrenzt sein könne. Als dann, und nur dann, hat der Betreffende den Zustand von der besten Seite genommen. Er hat die Lügen durch die Wahrheit berichtigt; und diese Erfahrung bringt ihm Freude, Freiheit, geistiges Verständnis, Kraft und Weisheit, die er sich in Zukunft zunutzen machen kann.

Jesus lehrte seine Nachfolger ganz gewiss nicht, sich dem Irrtum zu unterwerfen. Er wusste, dass ihr Festhalten am göttlichen Prinzip das Böse scheinbar vom Widerstand aufstören würde; aber das ist eine andre Frage. Auf Seite 118 von Miscellaneous Writings erwähnt uns Mrs. Eddy, „willig zu sein, des Irrtums wegen geduldig zu leiden, bis aller Irrtum zerstört ist.“ Jesus nahm jeden Zustand von Krankheit, Disharmonie oder Tod, der ihm gegenübertrat, von der besten Seite, indem er die böse Annahme zerstörte und die Wahrheit ans Licht brachte. Er sagte nicht zu dem Mann mit der verdorrten Hand: „Ja, es ist traurig, aber nicht zu ändern. Man muss es von der besten Seite nehmen.“ Wir lesen vielmehr: „Da sprach er zu dem Menschen: Strecke deine Hand aus! Und er streckte sie aus; und sie ward ihm wieder gesund gleich wie die andere.“

Hörp wir also auf zu glauben, zu sagen oder anzudeuten, das Böse sei unvermeidlich, man müsse es erdulden und das Sichunterwerfen unter das Böse sei eine Tugend. Wir wollen einsehen lernen, dass wir durch das Licht, das das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch mit seinem „Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ auf die heiligen Aufzeichnungen in der Bibel

wirft, in der Schrift die Ermächtigung finden, uns über alles Böse zu erheben und uns Herrschaft über seine Lügen zu beweisen. Dies können wir in der Tat tun, wenn wir uns weigern, auf seine Vorspiegelungen einzugehen oder uns in sie zu ergeben, unter der falschen Voraussetzung, dass sie von Gott stammen. Habakkuk sagte: „Deine Augen sind rein, dass du Uebles nicht sehen magst.“ Wenn wir uns eine solche Gotteserkenntnis aneignen und uns beständig weigern, etwas zu begnügen, was Er nicht besitzt, dann werden wir die Dinge wirklich „von der besten Seite nehmen.“

A Cardinal in the Ozarks

Everything is still. I sit beside a clear stream swiftly, yet gently, flowing under a cloudless sky. The placid water murmurs through its channel, walled by bluffs and hills, covered with beautiful foliage. The air is balmy and perfumes float upon the breeze. Nature seems to revel in a wealth of beauty. I gaze and listen and dream of an earthly paradise, wondering if I have not attained it.

Directly across the river some fifty yards distant, a crimson visitor alights on the beach, close to the water's edge. His dignity of manner is such as to command attention. As I scan his beauty and radiance, I note that his form is imaged beneath in the clear water. I gaze in breathless silence and marvel as he stalks back and forth along the water's edge. Will he just wait a few moments longer until I drink in more of his glorious splendor?

After taking a few drops of the sparkling water, he flies low across the river, skimming the surface. Now there are two cardinals, one flying just above and the other just below the water, the mirrored form scarcely less brilliant and beautiful.

He alights in a tree over there where his mate has been waiting. Then he pours forth his song. "Come here! Come here! What cheer! What cheer!"

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922

EDITORIALS

It is a difficult rôle that Judge Elbert H. Gary has to fill as head of the United States Steel Corporation.

Steel and the Eight-Hour Day

On matters concerning the economical production of steel and the relation of the price of steel to general business prosperity there are few who can speak with the authority which properly attaches to his utterances. For these reasons, both because of the responsibility of his position and because of its recognition of the exact nature of his information. The Christian Science Monitor hesitates to take issue with the reasons he gives for maintaining the present twelve-hour work-day in the steel industry. Yet every reason he cites may be correct, while the conclusion he reaches is absolutely indefensible. The twelve-hour day in any industry is wholly out of accord with the accepted ideas of humanity and of civilization today. It is repugnant to the conscience of the world. If conditions in the steel industry compel it, those conditions are wrongful and intolerable and must be changed.

Judge Gary, in pronouncing against any immediate adoption of the eight-hour day, declares that under it the price of steel would be so high that business would not pay it. Precisely the same argument has been raised against every effort to ameliorate the condition of the working classes at any time or in any land. Always the world is told that better working conditions will make for increased costs and that "business"—the god of the materialist—will not stand it. And never yet has this fear proved well founded when courageous reformers grappled with evil methods of labor and corrected them. Time was that English coal magnates thought the supremacy of English coal, and therewith that of British shipping, would be sacrificed if they were no longer permitted to employ women and young children in the depths of the mines. Once the southern states of the American Union believed that without slavery the cotton of the United States would fail to hold its place in the markets of the world. Not so long ago all the states of the Union thought that unrestricted child labor was essential to their manufacturing industries. All these evil conditions have been corrected, and in all the industries affected nothing save a wider extension of business and a greater measure of prosperity has resulted.

It is admittedly the duty of Judge Gary to look after the interests of his stockholders, and to see to it that dividends are not interrupted. But today there is wide recognition of the fact that men are not to be sacrificed to money. Dividends earned by the subjection of tens of thousands of workmen to conditions that wreck the body and extinguish the fires of the mind are dishonest dividends. Judge Gary pleads, truthfully, that some amends are made to the worker by the high wages paid. The opinion of the worker on this subject is set forth emphatically by one of the characters in Charles Rumford Walker's convincing book, "Steel," recently published, which gives a graphic picture of life in the great steel plants.

"To hell with the money; no can live!" says the giant Pole with whom Mr. Walker worked in one of the mills of the steel corporation.

Judge Gary's pronouncement against the eight-hour day is the more unfortunate because he admits that because of it the same inhuman and brutalizing system may be forced upon other nations at present in advance of the United States. "Germany and France are getting back to the twelve-hour day," he says, "because they must produce and compete with us, and there is agitation in England to the same end."

It is a sorry thing if the United States, which has in so many ways led in all that makes for the uplifting of man and the improvement of the lot of the working classes, should in this matter become the leading reactionary force in the world. It seems incredible that war-torn Europe should have to abandon humane and civilized conditions of employment in order to compete with those enforced in the United States, the most prosperous of nations today.

THE demand made by Representative Upshaw of Georgia, himself a declared supporter of the Eighteenth

The Inclusive Official Oath

Amendment and the enforcement code enacted in compliance therewith, that all administrative, legislative, judicial officials, their agents and assistants, affirmatively announce their adherence to this particular law and their willingness and determination to see that the law is enforced, may possibly be regarded as a reflection upon the integrity of those included in his category. Certainly it is realized that every official of the Government, of the states, and of the cities, has bound himself by an oath permitting no mental reservation or secret evasion. Before even an inferior officer can assume his duties he is required to subscribe to an oath which, by whatever construction it is sought to put upon it, binds him to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted in conformity thereto.

It would seem ridiculous should it be sought to add to that oath a clause pledging the affirmant to refrain from all acts in direct violation of a plain constitutional provision. It would seem as unnecessary to ask a qualifying official to promise not to engage in or to abet the practice of bootlegging as to seek to persuade him that he should, during his term of office, abstain from committing arson, treason, or larceny. No candidate for public office amenable to the wishes of the people and always profuse in his promises to please, has, so far as the record shows, expressed his belief that the form of the official

oath should be altered. No one has warned that in subscribing to the oath he will secretly and silently reserve the privilege of violating it in some particular. His solemn affirmation stands as his pledge to those who have imposed in him a coveted and possibly important public trust. If he is not bound by his official oath to support the basic law of the land, it would be worse than useless to attempt to commit him thereto by a supplemental pledge.

IN THE greeting extended by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States, to the millions of aliens nominally under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Naturalization, there was much besides official formality and the mere superficiality of a seasonal exchange of courtesies. Mr. Davis evidently sought to impart to those to whom his remarks were directed, and incidentally to all others as well, the true realization of what Americanization is and what it should be understood to mean.

Aliens in America

He emphasized the practical necessity of gaining, by education and experience, a first-hand knowledge of the advantages of those who strive and succeed under the protection of a democracy, pointing, for proof, to the thousands of aliens who have learned their lesson and who have taken their places in the front ranks of financiers, captains of industry, educators, and authors.

The exhibit is a convincing one, and is in striking contrast to the reverse side of the picture. It is not as gratifying to observe those who have sought to continue, in America, the industrial and social conditions which impelled them to migrate from their former homes. These, perhaps, have waited in vain to be emancipated by some mysterious process in the working out of which they have refused, ignorantly or stubbornly, to take any part.

The great difficulty encountered by those who are endeavoring to assist in the work of assimilation and education is that so many alien immigrants who reach the United States approach what has been unduly emphasized as the problem of Americanization with confusing mental reservations. They seek to cling to the systems and traditions to which they have been accustomed.

The inculcation of democratic ideals is next to impossible under such conditions. Americanization is not a process; it is an attainment, an achievement. It is taught indifferently by precept. It must be absorbed by sympathetic understanding prompted by sincere desire. There is room in the great American school of citizenship only for those who divest themselves, willingly and consciously, of the desire to adulterate Americanism with the antagonistic isms which true Americans have discarded. Those who would have a helpful part in solving the perplexing problems of the world must, if they desire to work unselfishly and effectively, commit themselves to a single purpose. If they would apply the methods which they claim to have disapproved because they have been found useless, they should not profess to desire citizenship in a country unsympathetic to them. It is not by duplicating in America the discords which it is designed to correct that the end sought can be attained. The practical idealism of Americanism is worthy of perpetuation. It cannot be improved by adulteration, divided loyalty, or the engrafting of class prejudices and hatreds.

IN TAKING OVER Tsingtao and the Shantung Railroad, China faces a test which will tax to the uttermost its capacity for good government and efficient administration. As the port comes into its hands, it stands the model city of the Orient; the railway is perhaps the best managed through all the East. Germany, starting "from the whole cloth" nearly a quarter of a century ago, made Kiaochow its show colony, and Japan, during the eight years of its occupancy, kept well up to this fine earlier standard. If China, once more in control of this corner of its many-roomed house, can in its turn maintain existing conditions, Tsingtao will become an entrepôt ranking second only to Shanghai among the Asiatic harbors of the Pacific, far and away overshadowing all other North China ports.

China's Test in Tsingtao

Is there reasonable ground for hope that this can be done, however? Chinese corruption in all public service is notorious, and that, of course, inevitably spells inefficiency. At this very writing, a tested and trusted correspondent at Hong Kong is using these actual words about the Provincial Government of "The Holy Peninsula," which, under Tuchun Tien, he characterizes as "corrupt and inefficient." Seats in the Assembly sell openly, \$10,000 being a not unusual price, since the opportunities for "squeeze" are large. Further, the Province is heavily in debt, probably as much as \$10,000,000, with the military forces so long unpaid that, only the other day, it was held unwise to try to use them against the Tsingtao bandits, lest they should seize the opportunity of co-operating with them. Moreover, when the Japanese evacuated that same city, despite paper arrangements made by the delegates sent out from Peking, no Chinese officials had arrived to take over the direction of the public utilities—gas, water, telegraph, and what not else. To confound confusion, two rival factions were on the stage, one claiming to represent the Shantung Commission of the central administration, the other apparently upholding the "rights" of Governor Tien. It was scarce to be called an auspicious start.

The interest of well-nigh the entire world in Shantung is so keen and genuine, while foreign investments throughout the Province are so great, that China really cannot afford to fail here—and by that same token it is to have for a time such help as will come from foreign representation in the Administration. It should, and unquestionably will, make every effort to prove itself

capable of handling both city and railroad in a way at least acceptable, even if it does not wholly measure up to the level attained by its insular and more experienced neighbor. Yes, here is a real test of the Yellow Republic's ability to meet the demands of today.

Too little thought has been given, in New England and elsewhere in the United States, to the matter of forest preservation and restoration.

New England's Thinning Forests

Because of this, especially in the northeastern portions of the country, the great need now is for reforestation, simply because it is impossible to preserve that which no longer exists. It was stated at a recent congress of foresters in Boston that in the course of the last three centuries the virgin forests, which once occupied 95 per cent of the total area of New England, have been reduced until they now occupy but 5 per cent of that area.

That, in brief, is the record of a single section. The condition is duplicated in the once richly wooded areas of Michigan, Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota. All has been taken and nothing put in its place. Clearly it is too late to talk of conservation. The damage has been done. All that remains is to restore, by processes of reforestation, the lands which, in many parts of the country, are adaptable only to the growing of timber. It is not convincing to insist that the forests have yielded only their proper and necessary tribute to the progress of an industrious and ambitious people. The fact has been established, and cannot be denied, that prodigal waste has been indulged for many years in the utilization of a great natural resource.

Forestry associations are doing much, in the east as well as elsewhere; to insure the protection of wooded areas where a so-called second growth of timber stands, from further waste or destruction. But the great need, it is made apparent, is for the systematic planting of saplings, readily produced from seeds, in the vast sections where pine and spruce trees once stood. Strangely enough, it seems difficult to impress this need upon the people or upon those who are looked to to initiate such an undertaking. It is shown that in New England there is being supported a permanent investment of \$200,000,000 if transportation costs are capitalized at 5 per cent per year. This sum, devoted to reforestation, would restore trees to an area of 5,500,000 acres if continued for a period of twelve years. It should not be difficult to prove that such an investment would be the right step in the direction of intelligent and practical conservation.

UNDERNEATH the parliamentary debate at Brussels on changing the language of the University of Ghent from French to Flemish, which has aroused such animosities that ex-Premier Paul Hymans has been challenged to a duel by the Minister of Colonies, M. Franck, and mass meetings and protest parades have been held in several cities, there lies a contest for power between the two racial components of modern Belgium, the Flemings and the Walloons. The country's unity is at stake. The coming vote in the Senate is of the greatest importance. In the Chamber of Deputies the Flemings won by a vote of 89 to 85, with 57 abstentions.

The Flemish University Question

This conflict goes far back into history. The revolution of 1830, which liberated Belgium from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, was led by the French-speaking Walloons, and whereas the Dutch King had previously enforced the use of his own language and had appointed Dutchmen to the highest offices, the Walloons have ever since been the dominant faction. In Flanders, where the common people speak the same language as the Dutch, the French-speaking upper classes have enjoyed the special support of the Government, but with the development of a more democratic rule the Flemings, who are more prolific than the Walloons, have been able to assert themselves more and more, demanding to be governed, educated, and judged in their own tongue. As a climax to their program, they have insisted on a university of their own. The justice of this has not been denied by the Walloons, but when the Flemings have proposed to change the language of the old University of Ghent, an important link between Flanders and Walloon, there have been sharp protests from all the French-speaking people of Europe, the French, and French-speaking Swiss, as well as the Walloons.

The large number of abstentions in the vote of the lower house is due to the fact that the Flemish question cuts across party lines. The Government itself is divided and has attempted to remain neutral, though the Liberal members have threatened to resign should the Flemings win. The Socialist leader, Emile Vandervelde, decided at the last moment to speak for the Flemish section of his party. The Roman Catholics are particularly strong in Flanders and for the sake of party unity several Walloon deputies of the clerical group voted with the Flemings. Should a cabinet crisis ensue, this faction may gain control of the Government.

The military reorganization of the country, which, next to the reparations problem, is the most important question of the day for Belgium, is involved with the Flemish University issue, inasmuch as the Flemings have announced that should they be defeated, they would vote with the Socialists for a six months' military service instead of ten months', proposed by the Government of George Theunis. Backed by the Roman Catholic Church, the Flemings also insist that their sons shall be drilled separately from the less clerical Walloons. During the German occupation, the Flemings were encouraged to seek political independence, but loyalty to King Albert from both races has so far been strong enough to preserve Belgium's unity. "If we should have a republic," the Belgians used to say during the war, "the King would be our first President."

Editorial Notes

PROBABLY the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, which has recently celebrated the 500th anniversary of its occupation of its present home in London, existed long before 1422. This, however, is the date at which its records commence. The official view, on the other hand, is that the society originated between 1286 and 1310 in a group of lawyers, who were brought by the then Earl of Lincoln to settle near his manor house in Holborn, whence they moved several times and finally settled in the present site. The existing Old Hall dates from 1489 and a century ago constituted the Lord Chancellor's Court—the court which Dickens describes in the opening chapter of "Bleak House" when he introduces his readers to "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce," that striking indictment of Chancery delays and abuses. Incidentally this imaginary case, with which so many are familiar through Dickens' vivid picturization, was actually based on a suit heard in Lincoln's Inn Hall and known as the Great Jennens Case. To this far-famed London institution what Dickens has said in "Little Dorrit" applies in many respects:

Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving how not to do it.

THERE seems no question that the bill providing that a corner of northern France, namely, Vimy Ridge, stretching bare and bleak between Arras and Lens, shall become Canadian territory, be planted with Canadian trees and constitute the home for the Dominion's war memorial, will be promptly ratified by both French deputies and senators. The conditions under which the land is to be given up to Canada by France are extremely simple. No taxation, that is to say, is to be levied and the property is to be under the control of the Canadian commission in perpetuity, provided only that the terms of the agreement are fulfilled, and on the other hand the Canadians undertake to beautify the land. It was a truly worthy decision of the French Government to surrender to the Canadian authorities 250 acres of land so dear to Canadian memories; and this act should do much to soften the acerbities of post-war antagonisms.

A MONUMENT to James Arnold, its founder, Charles S. Sargent, its director, and Harvard University, its administrator, is the famous Arnold Arboretum, which has been established half a century this year. Since 1872, that is to say, some 250 acres of worn-out farm land have been converted into one of the wonderlands of the world, for not alone is there contained therein a collection of trees and shrubs which is unique, but also the general grouping and arrangement are beyond measure pleasing. Many wandering along its paths and over its lawns have felt what Bryant expressed in "Thanatopsis":

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware.

THAT Charles Scheurer, who has just been elected President of Switzerland, is a man well suited for this position seems to be quite generally conceded. In the past he has filled a number of public offices and has always shown himself possessed of keen judgment and a great capacity for hard work, with splendid organizing ability. He is pre-eminently a practical man and has constantly kept himself in close contact with the farming element of his country. He is unmarried and his political offices have rendered it expedient for him to take up his residence in Berne, though this does not prevent him from journeying therefrom practically every Sunday to Gampelen, a village in the prosperous farming district of the lakeland between Morat and Neuchâtel, to visit his parents. It is such a glimpse as this which tells more than many volumes of praise or blame.

PERMANENT establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, organized to make awards to those who render "meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice," will be welcomed by thousands all over the world as at least one step in the direction of world peace. Almost \$1,000,000 has been collected and will be devoted to forwarding the ideals for which the former President of the United States labored so assiduously. Few there are who will withhold a word of congratulation at the completion of this magnificent tribute to one who is generally recognized as having truly had the world's welfare at heart.

SECRET sessions galore, with no announcements as to what decisions have been reached. This is virtually the history of the conference on world affairs now being conducted in Lausanne, as it has been the history of every other conference held in former times. It is as though some questions were under discussion which did not concern the peoples of the nations that have met together. The day has passed, however, when a few could act as dictators over the many and expect unprotesting subservience. Frankness, unselfishness, and fearlessness will do much to clear the ground for the building of a worthy temple of peace, but such a building will not arise in the secret recesses of the council chambers of a scheming few.

IF MONEY is loaned to any of the nations of Europe, insistence should be made upon one stipulation, namely, that none of it be spent on further preparations for war. The importance of such a stand is shown in a recent Associated Press dispatch which contained this statement:

Greece is already seeking loans whereby it will be able to equip its army and make up the munitions losses which it suffered during the retreat in Asia Minor.

The world must be brought to realize that peace, and not war, is what will bring salvation to the nations.